PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
12th June	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	.....
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9031
3rd July	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th "	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	.....
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
31st "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said excepting in cases of the "Egypt," "Arabia" and "Oceana" sailing in May and June which will proceed through to Brindisi.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the Importance of having their Beggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
TRIESTE	5,095	S Cilunak	1st July 1909

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

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STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	24th June 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,
W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

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ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

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MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI Direct,
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about
GOALPARA	2,140	Mon 7th June	noon.
DUMRA	1,695	Thur 10th June	9 a. m.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 11th June	6 a. m. †

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,140 tons, 7th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,560 tons, sailing on or about 10th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
5th June, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	10th June 1909
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,538	Martin	2nd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	30th Sept. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	28th Oct. 1909.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Far

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO,

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Martin	13th June 1909.
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	16th July "

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct
FOR BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Mancini	15th June 1909,
D. RALDUINO	4,580	D. Magarini	15th July 1909
R RUBATTINO	4,580	L Manchini	15th Aug. 1909,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600 *	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900 *	" 575	

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 500 Single and Rs. 750 Return.

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Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828; 2nd Class Rs. 559. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000 T. Dini		17th June 1909,
IRONIA	6,000 G. Belotto		17th July 1909.
CAPRI	6,000 T. Dini		17th Aug. 1909.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ..... to SINGAFORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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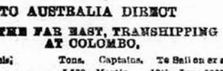

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THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 per packet. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word 'THERAPION' as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

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Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

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NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.

Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—
CROFT, MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Branch)	Foochow
Bombay	Penang.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Tientsin.
Madras.	Sandakan.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for periods mutually agreed and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT RATES.—2-45 P.M. to 4-15 P.M.
Saturdays—12-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34. J. GREIG.
APOLLO ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Tarecdneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

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FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

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RAIN
CHANGE
FAIR
VERY DRY

BAROMETERS

CORRECT FORECAST OF WEATHER CHANGES.

Make your own observations and watch the approach of the monsoon.

Diameter	... ...	6½ ins.	... ...	Rs. 15/8
"	... ...	7½ "	... ...	" 22
"	... ...	9 "	... ...	" 30

Rope pattern circular light oak-cased Aneroid Barometer, visible movement, cream enamel dial.

Diameter	... ...	7¼ ins.	... ...	Rs. 26
"	... ...	8½ "	... ...	" 36

Plain polished wood-cased Aneroid Barometer, visible movement, white enamel dial, high grade.

Length 19 Inches ..... Rs. 18.

Combined Aneroid Barometer and Thermometer, the former has visible movement, can be had in carved floral design or banjo shape polished wood cases.

Nickel, Rs. 32; Silver, high-grade ..... Rs. 70.

Watch shape pocket Barometer and altitude register.

Rs. 120.

Silver pocket set of Barometer, Thermometer, Compass and Altitude register, very compact and accurate, in case.

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APRONS, COVERS, &c., made in LEATHER.
AMERICAN CLOTH,
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For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

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Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

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WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.
Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.
SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.
ESTIMATED FURNISHES ON APPLICATION

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 12s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DR. DE ROOS' "Medical Adviser," or NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s.; post free from Mr. LEWIS, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London. W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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2,875 MILES THROUGH INDIA.

"NO TYRE TROUBLES."

TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL,
Bombay, May 17th, 1909.

TO
THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,—

I HAVE much pleasure in congratulating you upon the grooved tyres you are now making. During my tour through India, on my 25-35 H.-P. Maudslay Car, Smith's Speed Indicator now registers 2,875 miles, which I have on several occasions tested on the 16 miles from Calcutta to Barrackpore and found it correct.

Travelling via Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi, Gwalior, through Sipri, Goona, Indore, Mhow, Dhulia to Bombay, since the car left the Works at Coventry, there has not been a single occasion to pump up the front tyres, the only trouble I had with the back tyres was three punctures owing to picking up nails, and they certainly look like running another 1,500 miles, however I will let you know the result. I should imagine this must be a record for tyres in India especially, as the run was done during the end of April, which is the hot season.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) J. WILKINSON.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBY & 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

WRITE FOR NEW MOTOR TYRE LIST.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Nowora-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong	Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 27,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co. (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARAYEN BINDCOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Mohlal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble MR. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No Interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application

H. P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Asano-gs-Hsien (Changchung)	Lioyang	Peking
Chefoo	Lyons	San Francisco
Dairen (Dalny)	Mangalia (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hankow:	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hiogo	Newchwang	Tsuruga
Honglong	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	
London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and BAGGAGE Received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 25,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

A. M. TOWNSEND, } *London Managers*
C. S. ADDIS, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YOKOLO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued thereon to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL. Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "PERSIA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 35th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of June, 1909, at 3 P. M. (Bombay Time) at the Registered office of the Company, No. 3 Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December 1908.

2nd.—To declare a dividend.

3rd.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Chatrabhuj Gordhandas Soondersdas as an additional Director, made by the Board.

4th.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

5th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1909 and to fix their remuneration, and

6th.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ચુનીલાલ ડાહ્યાભાઈ કુંપ,
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay 29th May, 1909.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 7th to 14th June, 1909, both days inclusive.

SCOTTISH ALLIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have, THIS DAY, been APPOINTED AGENTS, of the above Company.

FINLAY MUIR & CO.

Bombay, 1st June, 1909.

HIGHER ACCOUNTANCY AND SECRETARIAL EXAMINATIONS OF LONDON.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Candidates desirous of appearing for the CORPORATE ACCOUNTANTS and the INCORPORATED SECRETARIES (London) Examinations to be conducted at Bombay in December next. Full particulars as to course of studies, fees may be obtained from

THE COMMERCIAL TRAINING COLLEGE,
36, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Royapuram, up to WEDNESDAY, the 30th June, 1909, for the supply of 1,500 tons of first class TEAK TIMBER in LOGS.

2. Forms of Tender and specification can be obtained at the office of the Loco. and Carriage Superintendent, Perambur Works, on payment of a fee of two rupees each set.

3. Tenders to be enclosed in sealed covers, superscribed "Tenders for Teak Timber" and addressed to the Agent, M. and S. M. Railway, Royapuram.

4. Every Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000. This amount should be paid into a Presidency Bank to the credit of the M. and S. M. Railway Company or to the Company's Cashier at Madras, and the receipt for the same sent along with the Tender. This earnest money will be returned to unsuccessful Tenderers, but retained towards the security required from successful Tenderers. Vide Clause 5 below.

5. The successful Tenderer will be required to furnish cash security equal to 5 per cent. of the total value of the contract and also to execute a formal agreement with the Company within ten days of the acceptance of his Tender; failing this, his deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be forfeited to the Company.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 746 of 1898.

(1) CHHOTALAL DALSUKHRAM and another ... ... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

NARAYAN ELSETTI, heir and legal representative of ELSETTI SETTIBA... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date, the 17th day of December, 1908, the following immoveable properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1909, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon, (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY :—All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs as executors of the last Will and Testament of Bai Gulab, widow of Kunwarji Ramchaddas and of the original defendant Elsetti Settiba and of his heir and legal representative Narayan Elsetti Settiba, the present defendant in the following properties, viz: Lot No. 1. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate at 18, Kamatipura Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety-one square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 2036, Street No. 105, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4580 and 4581, New No. 4023, Old Survey No. 4113 and 4114, New Survey No. 214/5555 and bounded on the east by the property of Jungund Rajuna Babaji, on the west by the property of the said Settiba Venkati, on the south by the 18th Kamatipura lane and on the north by the sweeper's passage.

SECONDLY :—All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and the Defendant abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with a messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse formerly forming part of a house belonging to Elsetti Settiba Venkati, situate in the 18th Kamatipura lane, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement forty square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4538, New No. 1103, Old Survey No. 4076, New Survey No. 6569, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipality under Ward No. 2082 and 2083, Street No. 116-118 and bounded on the east by the property formerly of Vadi-Venkati but now of the said Settiba Venkati, on the west by the property of Jati Sayaba, on the north by the 18th Kamatipura Street and on the south by the sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Madhavji Ramdar and Ghotubhai, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 1st day of April, 1909.

R. D. SETHNA,
Commissioner.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand: and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 14th June, 1909, at 3 P. M. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Bombay Improvement Trust Memoranda Forwarding excerpts from the Trustees' Proceedings.
2. Letter from Mr. Benjamin Aitken—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of Mr. E. H. Aitken.
3. Letter from Mr. Rehemoobhoy Allana—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of Mr. Gulam Husain Allana.
4. Letter from Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart.—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings upto November next.
5. Letter from Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings for five months.
6. Letter from Mr. Nusserwanji J. Sanjana—Protesting against the construction of water closets by his neighbour near his premises at Gowalia Tank Road.
7. Letter from Mr. Jehangir Barjorjee Colah and others—Complaining of the condition of the roadway leading from Dadar Road to the Good Yards of the G. I. P. Railway at Dadar.

Schools Committee letters—

8. Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's Proceedings.
9. Forwarding Budget estimate of the School Fund for the year 1909-1910.
10. Submitting, for sanction, certain proposals for the revision of the pay of the trained and untrained teachers employed in Municipal Schools and suggesting that the present Bye-laws of the Committee be revised.
11. (*a*) Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting sanction to revised regular lines being prescribed for 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Khetwadi Lanes; (*b*) and (*c*) Letters from Mr. Nusserwanji Muncherji Patel and Mr. Ramchandra Moroba Dawankar—Protesting against the proposal for widening 3rd Khetwadi Lane; and (*d*) Letter from Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee and Co. Protesting against the proposal for widening 1st and 2nd Khetwadi Lanes.
12. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting sanction to revised regular lines being prescribed for (1) Ardeshir Dady Street, (2) 1st Pathan Street, (3) Northbrook Street, (4) Kumbharwada Street, (5) Nanabhai Street, (6) Khoja Street, (7) Chimna Butcher Street, (8) Mutton Street, (9) Doctor Street; and (10) Dhabu Street.

Government Letters—

13. Intimating that Government do not intend to proceed with the Draft Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act.
14. Forwarding Government resolution regarding special investigation as to the outbreak of malaria in Bombay.
15. Intimating the appointment of Dr. Charles A. Bentley vice Captain A. G. Mackendrick on special duty in connection with the epidemic of malaria.
16. Requesting that the Corporation may be moved to nominate a representative on the Committee appointed by Government to report on a proposal for removing the Bandra Slaughter-house, etc., to a more suitable locality.
17. Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Intimating that Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey has been nominated by the elected Councillors of A Ward to serve on the Improvement Shops Committee for that Ward *vice* Mr. D. E. Wacha, resigned.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

18. Recommending a grant of Rs. 10,000 for payment of plague allowances to Municipal employes.
19. Recommending an advance of Rs. 1,877 for re-modelling a house gully between Northbrook Street, Dungalevi Road and Kumbharwada Street.
20. Recommending the deputation of certain Municipal employes on special duty.
21. Recommending a grant of Rs. 726 to meet the cost of the staff employed in connection with the work of taxing country carts engaged on the work of filling in the Fort Trust land at Sewri, etc.
22. Recommending that in reply to their letters complaining of insufficient water-supply at Mangalwadi Mahim Bazar Road, Mr. H. G. Vaz and Mr. Rustomjee Muncherjee Chokal and others be informed that orders have been passed for laying an additional water main in the locality.
23. Recommending that the Commissioner be authorized to replace a 3" pipe on Arthur Road by a 6" one.
24. Recommending continuance of the payment of grain compensation allowance for 6 months to certain Municipal employes and a grant of Rs. 3,900 to meet the expenditure.
25. Recommending the construction of a shed for fruiterers in the compound of the Arthur Crawford Markets, and a grant of Rs. 2,905 to meet the cost.
26. Fixing, subject to confirmation by the Corporation, the amount of security to be furnished by the Stores Clerk (Curla Depot).
27. Recommending a grant in respect of payment of (1) a moiety of the remuneration to be paid to Mr. A. A. Chambers for fixing the rateable value of buildings and lands in Bombay vesting in His Majesty and beneficially occupied; and (2) a moiety of the charges for printing his award.
28. Recommending that in reply to the Bombay Improvement Trust, letter, regarding the proposed remission of interest payable by the Board to the Corporation on the value of certain land vested in the Board, the Trust be informed that the Corporation are unable to comply with their request.
29. Recommending sanction to the pay of the two Assistants to the Health Officer being made incremental and to the payment of maximum salary to the Second Assistant.

Letters from the Commissioner—

30. Forwarding a return of chemical and bacteriological work done in the Municipal Laboratory.
31. Forwarding analytical and bacteriological reports on the Bombay water-supplies.
32. Forwarding a statement of assessment of properties.
33. Forwarding a statement of water brought into the City.
34. Forwarding a return of cycles and motor-cars taxed in the City.
35. Requesting sanction to the temporary services of Mr. D. D. Daruwala, Special Drainage Assistant Engineer, being treated as qualifying for pension.
36. Recommending sanction to the temporary services of Mr. N. Maughan, Deputy Executive Engineer Drainage, being treated as qualifying for long leave.

Notices of Motions.

37 From Dr. Nadirshaw H. F. Sukhia—For requesting the Municipal Secretary to verify certain returns of Conservancy.

38-39 From Dr. K. E. Dadachanji (38) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the desirability of rounding off the corner at the junction of Ardeshir Dady Street with Khetwadi Main Road; (39). For requesting the Commissioner to suggest to the expert officer appointed by Government in connection with the epidemic of malaria in the City the desirability of embodying in his report certain particulars concerning the different species of mosquitoes discovered at particular localities.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee.—

40 Recommending a grant of Rs. 8,575 to meet an excess in the cost of constructing offices for drainage staff, etc., at Babula Tank.

41. Sanctioning subject to Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 600 to supplement the grant for contingencies for the Executive Engineer's Office.

42. Recommending sanction to the construction of a chimney for the Love Grove Pumping Plant.

43. Recommending sanction to grants of Rs. 3,540 and Rs. 884 to meet certain Government dues in respect of the Bandra Slaughter-houses ground.

44. Recommending sanction to the payment of maximum salary to a Sanitary Inspector of the Health Department.

45. Recommending sanction to the creation of the appointment of Superintendent Vaccination Establishments.

46. Recommending a grant of Rs. 2,000 to meet leave and acting allowances payable to certain Municipal employes.

47. Recommending the acquisition of a plot of land for the extension of Sewri Cemetery and a grant of Rs. 41,926 to meet the cost.

48. Recommending the Commissioner's proposal for removing the Fitzgerald Fountain at Money School to another site in the locality and for granting a site for a statue of the late Mr. N. M. Petit.

49. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding dust nuisance on Paltan Road, Mr. A. G. Pinto be informed that orders have been given for oiling the eastern half of the road and that the western half is being watered.

50. Recommending that in reply to his letter, complaining of enhanced assessment of a property at 2nd Parsiwada, Mr. B. D. Ghaisilly be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

51. Recommending additional grants on account of certain unexpended grants.

52. Recommending a grant of Rs. 2,881 for the provision of nahanis at the Bu-chara Canals at the Bandra Slaughter-houses.

Letters from the Commissioner—

53. Submitting for approval a plan of the bridge proposed to be erected by the G. I. P and B. B. & C. I. Railway Companies at the Elphinstone Road Level Crossing.

54. Submitting a report regarding the importation of adulterated milk and curd into the City.

55. Forwarding Government resolution regarding the question of remedying the nuisance caused by vagrant lepers in the City.

56. Forwarding Government resolution regarding the preparation of a Trust Deed in respect of the Sorabji Shapurji Bengali Girls' School.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—CONTD.

57. Requesting sanction to the nett excess of Rs. 4,592-15-0 disclosed by the verification of stores being credited to the Stock Adjustment Account.

58. Submitting for approval plans and estimates of constructing the New Fire Brigade Station at Elphinstone Bridge Road.

59. Submitting for orders claims preferred by the accountant-General on account of certain allowances payable to the staff of the Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department,

60. Requesting sanction to the renewal of the lease for a plot of Port Trust Land at Henry Road Apollo Reclamation forming the site of Municipal latrines for a period of 10 years.

Notices of Motions.—

61. From Rao Bahadur Dhackjee Cassinathjee—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner regarding the conversion of certain premises at Ropa Lane, Chandanwadi, into a stable.

62. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For inviting the attention of the President to certain extracts regarding rules of procedure at meetings and for requesting him to consider a ruling.

63. From Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.—For appointing Mr. R. M. Phillips to be a member of the Street Refuges Committee.

64. From Mr. S. S. Mistry—For obtaining a report, from the Commissioner as to the feasibility of introducing a system of automatically lighting and extinguishing Municipal gas-lamps.

65-66. From Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji—For obtaining from the Commissioner particulars concerning roads opened in the City and roads treated with oil, etc.

67-68. From Mr. Joseph Baptista-(67) For obtaining various particulars from the Commissioner relative to the condition of the roads in the City; (68) For obtaining particulars regarding projections over streets sanctioned by the Commissioner.

69. Submitting proposals for converting the Esplanade Bandstand and its surroundings into a public garden.

70. Requesting sanction to the Chowpatti portion of Queen's Road being named Chowpatti Parade.

71. Reporting on the question of acquiring certain areas of the gathering grounds of the several Municipal Lakes.

72. Requesting sanction to the erection of arcades over a portion of the footpath at Church Gate Street.

73. Submitting a proposal for removing the Wellington Fountain from its present site and reconstructing it near the Victoria Terminus and the Post Office.

74. Forwarding for orders a proposal from the B. E. S. & T. Co. for the erection of a new generating station at Kussara Basin.

75. Requesting approval to the final arrangement of tramway tracks on the site of the Bhatia Bang.

76. Requesting approval to a proposal of the B. E. S. & T. Co. for constructing a new siding at the Crescent site.

77. Reporting as to the income of the City Improvement Trust from Schedule C lands and the Flats, etc.

78. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting sanction to a plot of ground near Bigil Tank at Mahim being used as a burial ground for Mahomedans, and (b) Letter from Mr. Dinanath Gangadhar and others—Protesting against the ground being used for burial purposes.

79. Letter from the Commissioner—Submitting a proposal for re-naming Dhanji Street.

80-81. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—(80) Reporting Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee; and (81) Submitting a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

82. Regarding proposed alterations in the regular lines of Wodehouse Road.

83. Regarding the City Improvement Trust's Street Scheme and Police Accommodation Scheme at Chunam Kiln Road.

84. Regarding revised regular lines for Victoria Road and for Love Lane, a portion of Matharpakadi Road and Gunpowder Road.

85. Regarding the question of water supply to Burhanuddin Pauz.

86. Submitting draft revised Bye-laws with respect to buildings.

87. Regarding schemes for the sewerage of the villages of Vadali, Khara, Gowari and Dharavi.

88. Regarding the overcrowded condition of the Khatri Mussalman Cemetery at Elphinstone Road.

89. Regarding the provision of street refuges in different parts of the City.

By Order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION'S OFFICE,
Bombay, 4th June, 1909.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 7th June, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture, such as sofas, easy chairs, light chairs, cupboards, almyrahs, writing, dressing and washband tables, sideboard, card table, iron safes, cottage piano by Rose.

1 Typewriter by Remington No. 3.

1 large collection of law, medical and engineering books.

At 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Several gents' bycycles by different makers.

1 automobile motor cycle 3 1/2 H. P. 2 cylinder.

1 rubber-tyred office shigram with grey waler.

1 rubber-tyred brougham.

1 light rubber-tyred victoria with grey Arab horse.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., receiver in Suit No. 409 of 1909, Tar Mahomed *v/s.* Hawabai:

1 rubber-tyred victoria with grey pony and harness.

The property of Major Whitcombe:

1 handsome rubber-tyred Ralli cart by Dykes of Calcutta with a powerful and showy grey mare and set of harness.

AUCTION SALE of bioscope tent furniture of the Paris Indian Bioscope Company, lately of Golpitha, Falkland Road.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Jacob Grab, an insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction in one lot at their Rooms in Fort, THIS DAY, MONDAY the 7th June at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

All the right, title, and interest of the above-named insolvent and of Mr. Ardeshir Ruttonji Dadachanji, the mortgagee and of Mrs. A. Stanger in the tent with bioscope, 8 films, benches, chairs, lime light, etc., of the said Paris Indian Bioscope Co.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods are on view at the Rooms of the undersigned.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF BANDMANN THEATRE.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cruickshank Road, Esplanade, opposite the Municipal Building, the building materials of Bandmann Theatre, consisting of large quantity of corrugated sheets of roof and walls, teak and jungle-wood timber, posts, ceiling, iron folding stage, compoundwood, also about 300 teakwood arm and 300 bentwood chairs, dressing tables, mirrors, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale. Private offers will be received by the undersigned upto the day previous to sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 7TH JUNE, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 33, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises on WEDNESDAY the 9th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings: Building Street No. 15-17, 19-21; case No. 326B; 326C, Memonwada Road.

Building Street No. 181-183; case No. 433A, Nishanpada Road.

Building Street No. 372-376; case No. 757, Parel Road, near Bhendi Bazar.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 7TH JUNE, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
31, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY to House Builders, Contractors, Merchants and others.

SALE of SUPERIOR English Tiles for Walls, Staircases and Furniture.

Messrs SORABJI COWASJI & CO. will, on account of the Consignors, offer for sale by Public Auction to the highest bidder on WEDNESDAY the 16th Instant at their Sale Rooms at 2.30 P. M. (Standard Time).

A large consignment of glazed printed and embossed enamel tiles for Walls, Staircases, Furniture and for interior decoration of rich designs and high quality.

Will be sold in lots to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

The goods can be viewed three days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 7TH JUNE, 1909.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—For insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. I. B. Gardener, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. C. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bad case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Opp. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Gratan Geary. Rs. 5 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Stog copy Annas 4, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, wanted like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (*behind* the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Biccorio Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for allsizes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

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FOR SALE.—A large number of PARKER LUCKY CURVE FOUNTAIN PENS fitted with gold nibs. The best and cheapest pen in the market. Prices on application, to "A. B. C.", C/o, this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A Gent's QUADRANT BICYCLE, in good order, almost new. Cost Rs. 160, Price Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 1628, care of "The Bombay Gazette."

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co., undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants, patronized by the Officers of the Services, especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 2, Moffasil Rs. 3 each servant which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parakh Re 6 Apply Box No. 466, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY DIGEST."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON will be CLOSED and the Stock, &c., TRANSFERRED to the HEAD OFFICES, at Secunderabad (Deccan), where orders and enquiries will receive the usual prompt attention.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected, are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Rs. 5, Apply Box No. 408, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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Messrs. R. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements. The head of the firm gives personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, & other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are executed to any extent.

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SUCCODERMA SPECIFIC. THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

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Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

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Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
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ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fevers, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT': otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

The irritation and inflammation caused by insect bites is allayed by the use of Pond's Extract, the old Family Doctor.

Keep a bottle of this popular and reliable remedy in the house. It gives immediate relief, and may be safely employed for young and old alike. In cases of cuts, sprains, bruises, skin abrasions, piles, sores, sunburn, etc., Pond's is a most effective remedy. It relieves rheumatism, muscular pains after exercise, and is a special delight after shaving.

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You should ask your Chemist to-day for a bottle of Pond's Extract; it is sold in three sizes at 1/, 1/6d. 2/3d, and 4/6d. If you have any trouble in obtaining it, write direct to—

POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
65, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S THREE STARS WHISKY.

Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

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D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
and All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.,
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Messrs. MANEKJI & Co., Church Gate Street,
" D. C. UMRIGAR & Co., Crawford Market
Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner of Grant Road,
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ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

OT THE CHEAPEST Old PEG McTaggart WHISKY.
B Rs. 29 per Doz. Blend

ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY,

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
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RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.
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HUMMUM ST. BOMBAY.

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HIGH CLASS INDIAN CIGARS
Manufactured by the leading Cigar Manufacturers of India:—
SPENCER AND CO., LD.
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The best in Dutch Havanas, and Real Manilla Cigars.

A choice selection of FRESH EGYPTIAN and AMERICAN CIGARETTES, TOBACCOS, and SMOKERS' REQUISITES always in Stock.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

ORIENTAL CIGAR CO.,
69, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

*Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 4TH JUNE, 1909.] [BOMBAY, 5TH JUNE, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 3/8ex	1/8	
3 do. Rentes ...	98	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt Securities...	82 7/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 3/8	1/16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	24 5/16	un	chgd
do. in New York ...	53	1/4	•
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·18 1/2	1/2	
do. do. do. Berlin...	20·44	1/2	
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 7/8		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Since 1st April.	
do Short London Bills			
3 months' sight.	1 3/4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2 1/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	1/8	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1/4		1/8
do. 7-day Market Loans...	1 3/8	un	chgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England £125,000.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 27-32 unchgd.

Mails:—
The Bombay mails of the 22nd ultimo arrived at Brindisi on yesterday morning.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.
*Closing Tone of Silver :—Firm—Buyers.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

London, June 4.

Silver to Bombay	£196,000
Gold to Bombay	£ 99,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots ...	Advancing with good demand.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Firmer.
Total Sales	9,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	9,000
Imports	1,000
Mid-Americans	5·93 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 5-8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·76	5·76	5·74	5·72	5·71
+03	+02	+02	+01	+01

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·70	5·70	5·70	5·70
+01	+01	+01	+01

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	12,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	...	11,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	...	.....
Do to Continent ...	...	8,000 "
Spot Cotton—11·50 unchgd.		
Futures—Month of July	10·95—02	Advanced early on bull support and short covering and declined later on bearish Government condition report.
Do. Oct.	10·81—03	

BUREAU REPORT.

Washington, June 4.

The United States Department of agriculture in its monthly Report on the cotton crop, states that the average condition of the crop is 81·1 per cent. and that the area planted and to be planted is estimated as 31,918,000 acres.

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—10 7-8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July 12·14—03
Do. do. Oct. 10·83 unchgd.
Cotton Stock in London ... ... 5,190 Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports 58,000 "
Do. Exports to Great Britain 29,000 "
Do. do. to France and Continent 29,000 "
Do. do. to Japan ... ... 2,000 "
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ... 457,000 "
Do. do. at Interior Ports 255,000 "

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C. I. F.—
London ... ... d. 4 13/16
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—
Liverpool—Sellers ... ... d. 5 1/16
Months—July-August.
Fair Red Coconadas—C. I. F.—
London ... ... d. 4 13/16
Cocanadas Ginned—C. I. F.—
London ... ... d. 4 13/16

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—41 1-4—June-July—London—Value.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—43 1-2 June-July—Sellers—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 46 1-4 June-July—H. A. and D.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 42 3-4—June-July—Hamburg—Sellers.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47 1-2 June-July—Antwerp—Done.
Linseed Argentine La Plata—44 5-8—June-July—Hamburg—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7 7-8 unchgd.

Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 9d.
Months of Shipment—July-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar.—Quiet but steady.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 5s. 11d. Sellers.

Metals :—
Copper Brasiers £71 1-2
Yellow Metal ... ... 6d.

Bar Iron :—
Belgian Ordinary Sizes
F. O. B., Antwerp ... ... £ 4 12 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge
G. O. B. 4 X F. O. B. Liverpool £ 12 10 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F.
India ... ... £ 5 7 6

Arrivals :—
"Bohemia".

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [5TH JUNE, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Sovs	5,25,000	Aden	National Bank
168 Bars Silver.	8,00,281	London	
636 Bars } Silver. 2 Boxes }	11,68,268	do	International Bank
599 Bars Silver..	11,38,274	do	Hongkong Bank
169 Bars Silver.	3,03,833	do	Mercantile Bank
314 Bars Silver...	6,09,300	do	Chartered Bank
645 Bars Silver...	12,84,063	do	Yokohama Bank
490 Bars Silver...	9,07,224	do	Comptoir National
42 Bars Silver ...	76,185	do	IndianSpecie Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on June, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	24	27,061
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	12	13,731

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April
Bank of Bengal ... 5 per cent. " 27th May.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. " 3rd June.
Bank of Madras ... 7 per cent. " 2nd June.

Money :—
Borrowers for 2 months at 3 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The market opened at 1-3 31-32 for T. T., 1-4 on Demand, and 1-4 5-32 to 1-4 1-8 for 2 months' Sight Credits. Being mail day, very little business has been done. Far Eastern rates are a shade higher than those quoted yesterday.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 4d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 5-32d to 1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 2 months' sight—Francs	169 1-2
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	138
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132 3-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	178

Government Paper :—
The market opened at 94-2 for cash and the Settlement, and gradually advanced to 94-4, at which there were sellers at the close. The rise was caused by petty purchases by the Bazaar. A very moderate business was however placed. The Calcutta rates were advised in the morning as 94-3 for ready as well as forward delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 94·4	Sellers.
1st Settlement ...	" 94·4	

Bullion :—
Bar Silver in London rose 1-16d. yesterday in ready, and was unchanged in forward, the quotations being 24 3-8 and 24 5-16, respectively. There are advices of a large business having been done and the market having closed firm with business done at 1-16 higher. In the market locally there were violent fluctuations. The rates opened at 64-2 ex-duty, for ready and June settlement, jumped up to 64-13, but rapidly declined to 63-13, at which the market closes unsettled. The quotations for July delivery is noted below.

Bar gold closes as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	5	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	2	0
Silver as Duty—Ready ...	63	13	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	63	13	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	62	11	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The figures of the acreage published by the Agricultural Bureau are only half per cent. less than the acreage given last year, but private telegrams report the Bureau acreage as 4·4 per cent. less. We understand the latter figures are based on the harvested acreage last Season, which was slightly over 33 millions. The average condition of 81·1 as compared with 79·7 last year is far better than we were led to expect from reports previously received, but as the Home markets have been only slightly affected by the Bureau, we take it that little credence is placed in it. Moreover since the 25th May the weather has continued unfavourable.

The following is the average condition of the American crops for the month of May for the past ten years, as also the June Acreage :—Agricultural Bureau Report Figures :—

Year.	Average condition May.	June Acreage.
1909	81·1	31,918,000
1908	79·7	32,081,000
1907	70·5	32,060,000
1906	84·6	32,049,000
1905	77·2	26,999,000*
1904	83·0	31,730,000
1903	74·1	28,907,000
1902	95·1	27,675,000
1901	81·5	27,684,000
1900	89·5	25,491,000

* Revised acreage July 1905.

The local market for New Crop is easier, a bearish view having been taken of the Bureau Report. Prices are about Rs. 2 lower, but there is little business doing.

Ready cotton continues steady owing to the strength of the position locally. There was little doing at Colaba to-day ; the market being partially closed as usual for Saturday, but prices were well maintained.

OLD CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	264·5	June.
Fine M. G. Khaugaum-Akola	252	Ready
Fine M. G. Muttia	246	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	246	"
Fine M. G. Bengals... ...	242	"
Good Westerns	240	July.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	253·9	"
Good M. G. Coompta ...	261	"

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	... 262	Mar. 1910
Good M. G. Broach ...	... 253	" "
Fine M. G. Khaugaum-Akola	... 224	Jan. "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	... 210	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	... 216	" "
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	... 207·8	" "
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	... 191·2	" "

Liverpool Opener :—
Opening Tone ... ... Easier.
Estimated Sales ... ... 5,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 3,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·67	5·73	5·71	5·69
—03	—03	—03	—03

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·69	5·67	5·67	5·67	5·67
—03	—03	—03	—03	—03

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,467	1-2
India	75	1-2
Indian Specie Bank	56	1-2

Mills :—

Bombay United Mill	465	
Crescent	105	
David	425	
Empress	300	
Kohinoor	755	
Manockji Petit	3,227	1-2 July

Presses :—

Indian Cotton	127	1-2
New Berar	490	
New Mofussil	735	

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co	132	
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary.	98	
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	147	
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...	355	
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,135	
Delhi Flour Mill	120	
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	15	

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	590	
Tapti-Valley	427	1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	6,637 bales.
Wheat	39,329 cwts.
Linseed	12,460 "
Rapeseed	17,206 "
Gingellyseed	300 "
Poppyseed	8,077 "
Groundnuts	43 "
Castorseed	7,778 "
Rice	2,596 "
Myrabollams	1,195 "
Cottonseed	7,475 "
Gingellyseed	1,368 "
Gram	3,927 "
Jowar	146 "
Maize	nil

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JUNE 5.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 6.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols.....	84 7/16	1/16	
3 do. Rentes	98	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 5/8	1/8	un chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	82 7/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	24 1/2	1/8	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 7/16	1/8	
Do. in New York	53 1/4	1/4	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·19 1/2	·01	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·44	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 7/8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since	1st Apl.
Discount Short London Bills,			
3 months' sight ...	1 3/4	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills,			
6 months' sight ...	2 1/8		
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 1/4		
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 7/8		
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1 1/4		
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	1 1 2		

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... ...1s. 3 27-32d.
Bar Gold 77s. 9d. unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver :—Steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots	Good demand, Quiet.
Futures	Quiet.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Firmer.
Total Sales	5,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500 "
Imports	3,000 "
Mid-Americans	5·82—91
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ...	8 5-8 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·68	5·74	5·71	5·69	5·68
—02	—02	—03	—02	—03

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·67	5·67	5·68	5·68
—03	—03	—02	—02

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	7,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ...	...	3,000 "
Do. to Continent... ...	...	7,000 "
Spot Cotton—11·50 unchgd.		
Futures—Month of July 10·90—05		Declined owing to unfavourable cables and to bear pressure and liquidation.
Do. do. Oct. 10·76—05		

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—10 7-8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July 11·05—09
Do. do. Oct. 10·72—11
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.
COTTON STOCK in London
Cotton Total *Visible Supply* 3,230,000 Bales.
" " East Indian 147,000 "
" Quantity in Sight 13,070,000 "

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	33,000 Bales
" Sold on Speculation	5,000 "
" Sold for Exportation	nil
" Amounts forwarded to Consumers	52,000 "
" Actual Exports	4,000 "
" Week's Imports	42,000 "
" Stock	1,124,000 "
Surat's Week's Sales	400 "
" Sold on Speculation	nil
" Sold for Exportation	nil
" Amounts forwarded to Consumers	1,400 "
" Actual Exports	200 "
" Week's Imports	1,000 "
" Stocks	11,000 "
Afloat American	140,000 "
" Indian	7,000 "

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, June-July 44 1-4 London—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 o/o ex-ship 46 June-July—H. A. and D.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 42 1/2 June-July.—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Dull.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47 1-4 June-July, Antwerp—Done.
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet
Linseed Argentine—(La Plata)—44 1-2—June-July—Hamburg—Buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 7 7/8 unchgd.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 5·11 1/4 done.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 1st June, 1909 as compared with the statement of 25th May 1909 :—

Liabilities.	May 25. Rs.	a.	p.	June 1. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund..	1,68,00,000	0	0	1,68,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,52,05,549	6	0	1,72,39,663	2	9
Other Deposits, &c	17,04,42,494	0	5	16,73,89,916	0	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	6,41,439	0	6	7,70,387	14	10
Sundries	26,10,404	7	5	26,30,240	14	0
Rs ..	23,52,99,886	14	4	22,45,20,186	15	9
Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities other authorized	2,31,75,432	0	0	2,53,86,169	0	0
Investments ...	51,01,489	0	0	50,94,706	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	4,39,50,924	12	2	4,42,35,017	15	8
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,80,84,984	7	9	4,47,27,554	9	5
Bills discounted, &c	2,37,62,990	10	3	2,80,54,748	5	10
Balances with other Banks ...	31,89,652	0	8	31,96,882	2	1
Bullion	3,878	12	0	3,878	12	0
Dead Stock.....	20,12,564	10	6	20,17,301	6	3
Stamps	17,323	1	10	16,900	1	10
Sundries	2,23,751	18	10	2,25,941	13	1
	15,14,72,991	5	0	15,28,79,606	2	2
Cash, &c., at Head Office..						
Cash, &c., at Branches ...	7,38,26,895	9	4	7,16,50,550	13	7
	22,52,99,886	14	4	22,45,30,156	15	9

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	8,32,247	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches	12,01,865	do
Other Deposits	30,52,578	Decrease.
Post Bills.....	1,28,898	Increase.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	21,63,254	Increase.
Loans	3,64,993	do
Accounts of Credit.....	3,07,430	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills.....	7,08,242	do
Cash at Head Office	21,13,923	Increase.
Cash at Branches	42,92,368	Decrease.

Percentage 58·10.

CULCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 5

Bank D. D. is quoted at 1s. 4d. Government paper at 94-3.

Shares—Coal.—Bhalgora is at 14 3-8 ; Equitable, new issue, at 20 3-4 ; Huntodih, at 13 ; New Beerbhoom, at 49 1-4 ; Ranegunge, at 18 1-4 ; Jute—Kanknarrah Co., Ordinary, at 126.

A WORKMAN at Leicester claimed ninepence for balance of wages, the defence being that he had committed damage to that amount. As the case looked like lasting a considerable time the chairman of the Bench (Mr. J. B. Everard) stopped it and paid the sum in dispute.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

KAKACHI.

DEATH.

KABRAJI-MEHTA—June 6, at Karachi, Bai Khorshedbanu, eldest daughter of Mr. Nadirshah Nowroji Kabraji and wife of Mr. Kharsedji Palanji Mehta, aged 37. Deeply mourned.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SYKES—May 26, at Kasauli, the wife of R. Sykes, C. S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

JAMES—NORRIS—June 2, at the Wesleyan Chapel (Orgaum), K. G. F., Richard James, to Louisa Amelia Norris (widow of the late Charles Edmund Norris).

DEATHS.

MARTIN—May 4, at Lucknew, Daisy Beatrice Maude, the beloved wife of J. Taylor Martin, Permanent Way Inspector, Burma Railways, Mahlaing.

GRIFFITH—May 24, at the General Hospital, Rangoon, from enteric, Cuthbert St. John Griffith, son of George Octavius Fletcher Griffith, of St. Barnabas Vicarage, Beckenham, Kent.

HAMMOND—June 2, at Madras, of pneumonia, Charles Alfred Hammond, Forest Ranger, Jeypore Samasthanam, aged 53 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 0m.; Sun sets, 7h. 14m.; High water, 0-58a., 1-53a. ; Low water, 6-49m., 7-57a.

Maxim : "The fault finder never has far to look."—PHILADELPHIA RECORD.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, June 8.—Sun rises 6h. 0m. ; Sun sets 7h. 15m. ; High water 1-43m., 2-36a. ; Low water, 7-30m., 8-44a.

Wednesday, June 9.—Meeting of the Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 0m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 15m. ; High water, 3-34m. : 3-23a. ; Low water, 8-17m. ; 9-42a.

Thursday, June 10.—Ordinary General Meeting of the Petit Nagpur Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, 7-11 Elphinstone Circle, 4-10. Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 15m, High water, 3-33m., 4-17a. Low water, 9-13m., 10-53a.

Friday, June 11.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 15m.; High water, 4-42m., 5-17a.; Low water, 10-22m.

SANTA CRUZ RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION'S DISPENSARY.—During last month the number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 296. Among them the number of men was 68; women 33; and children 175.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Gangaram (11), a coal labourer, while coming down the ladder of the steamship "Royal Sceptor," slipped and fell into the sea. He did not rise to the surface of the water. All efforts of the ship's officers and other labourers working with the deceased to save him were of no avail.

SINKING OF A PROW.—Baboo Sambhu, tindal of a prow, has reported to the Police that while his prow, which was leaden with coal, was off the P. and O. Docks, Masagon, it sank with 90 tons of coal belonging to the P. and O. Company, owing to the sea being rough. No lives were lost.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during last month, was 2,190, the daily average being 70·9, total new admissions 377; Parsis 510, Hindus 285, other castes 82. The number of children vaccinated was 54.

THE PROPOSED REMOVAL OF A HOTEL TO FERRE ROAD, FORT.—With reference to the protest made by the Bombay Temperance Council against the proposed removal of the English Hotel, with a public bar, for the retail sale of foreign liquors to Frere Road, Fort, the Council have been informed by the Excise Collector that the desired permission has not been granted.

POSTAL NOTICE.—As a precaution against injury from damp, the use of wax-cloth or other waterproof material is advised as an inner covering for parcels and packets sent by post during the rainy season.—Mails for Mauritius, via Karachi, per extra s.s. "Haidari," will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday.)

FIRST CUTCHI LADY'S GOING TO EUROPE.—MRS. Manockji Jinabhai, the daughter of Rao Saheb Vasanji Tricumjee and her brother Master Megbji Vasanjee Tricumjee left for Europe by the mail steamer on Saturday. This is the first instance amongst the Cutchi Dasa Oswal Hindu community of a lady going to Europe on a tour to observe and study the Western mode of life in Society. Rao Saheb Vasanjee Tricumjee is a well known Hindu merchant and a leading member of his community, and believes in the liberal education of his children.

ONE MORE PARSI SUICIDE.—During the last week five cases of suicide amongst the Parsi community have been recorded in Bombay. The last case was that of Dadabhoy Husserwanjee Parekh (57), who was a maniac. Since the death of his wife about ten years ago, he had been found to be depressed in spirits. At an enquiry held by Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner of Bombay, the evidence recorded, shewed that he was missed from his bed early Friday morning and his children, after searching for him, learnt in the afternoon that the body was floating in a well in the Esplanade. On three previous occasions the deceased had attempted to destroy himself by jumping out of the window or taking poison. He had left a note behind him saying that "he was determined to commit suicide and that he had done it." A verdict of suicide was recorded.

KING-EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read Mr. Turkhud's letter in your paper. I do not say that Mr. Turkhud's contention is either right or wrong, but what I submit for the consideration of Government is whether it will not be fair to make people of the Presidency enjoy the proper day of the birth of our King-Emperor of India on the 9th November, which falls this year on Tuesday. If this meets with approval, people here will get the best opportunity to enjoy with the greatest rejoicing it being the most healthy season. —Yours, etc.

A PUBLIC.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.
Bombay, 7th June.

96. To-day Monday 7th Instant.—Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 5-30 p. m.

97. Resignation.—The undernamed having resigned is struck off the strength:—
No. 6344 Vol. Carlton Stubbs, "G." Coy.

98. Annual Reports.—Copies of the Annual Report for 1908-09 are ready and may be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.

A. I. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA. JUNE 5.

The rainfall in the South-West of the Peninsula has been maintained and would appear as though monsoon conditions were gradually becoming established. Mangalore had four inches of rain ; Mercara, Sholapur and Bombay, two ; Calicut and Ootacamund, one and a half ; and Trivandrum and Cochin one. A depression has formed in Orissa, in the Eastern end of the trough of low pressure and heavy rainfall occurred over the northern coast of the Bay. Akyab, Barisal and Saugor Island had three inches ; Kyaukpyu and Balasore, two; and Calcutta, Chaibassa and Cuttack, one. Many stations outside these areas had light to moderate rain and only the country to the west of a line joining Surat and Bahraich has been entirely free from it.

Temperature is largely in defect in the area of rainfall in Orissa and humidity is high in the United Provinces.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to be general in North-East India and South-West of the Peninsula and nearly general in Burma and local in the North of the Peninsula and the United Provinces.

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

The depression in Orissa has intensified and the rainfall has been general, but not heavy in Northern India and the east of the Central Provinces, and has extended along the Himalayas as far as Simla. Saugor Island and Sambalpur had half an inch ; Jalpaiguri, Chaibassa, Pendras, False Point, and Simla, one inch. Moderate to heavy rain continued on the West Coast of the Peninsula as far north as Ratnagiri, but very little rain has fallen in the interior districts ; Mangalore had four inches ; Calicut and Mercara, three ; Cochin and Karwar, two ; and Ratnagiri, Mysore and Hyderabad, one and a half. The cloud has now covered the whole country, except North-West India.

Forecast.—Rain is likely to be general and heavy in the Province of Bengal, nearly general in Eastern Burma and southwest of the Peninsula, and local in the United Provinces, the central parts of the country, and along the Himalayas.

The weather in the South Indian Ocean.—Pressure has fallen in the Indian Ocean and is in defect at Mauritius, Zanzibar and Seychelles. Winds are slightly weaker than usual at Mauritius, where a ship arriving from East Africa reports normal weather. These conditions appear favourable.

THE MONSOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

The Meteorological Department report favourable conditions for the monsoon in the South Indian Ocean stations this week.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer "Nurani," Captain J. Clingan, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta via Coast ports, experienced squally weather with heavy rain and high swell.

Captain A. M. Ralt of the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Umballa," which reached Bombay on Saturday from Rangoon and Coast ports, reports having encountered high swell off Malabar Coast, thence moderate to Bombay.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Loodiana," Captain H. G. Muir, which came in on Saturday from Calcutta via Coast ports, met with fresh S. W. breeze, heavy S.W. swell, squally and rainy weather.

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.
June 5.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corresp. Total 1907.	Corresp. Total 1905.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·00	2·30	0·00	6·00

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (3rd)	91·6	69·1	...	...
Jask	90·8	87·3	...	...
Muskat (3rd).....	99·8	84·6	...	...
Multan.....	113·8	69·8	...	...
Rawalpindi	103·4	72·4	...	...
Lahore	109·4	78·2	...	0·02
Sirsa.....	109·8	...	...	...
Ambala	108·8	83·5	...	0·04
Delhi	106·7	83·2	...	...
Agra.....	106·0	84·5	...	...
Mainpuri.....	110·3	85·0	...	...
Jhansi	106·8	86·0	...	...
Cawnpore	105·2	80·5	...	...
Allahabad	104·6	79·5	0·43	0 86
Jacobabad	119·1	82·3	...	...
Karachi	90·0	82·0	...	...
Ajmer	106·9	82·7	...	...
Jaipur	109·7	83·1	...	...
Jodhpur	109·5	88·1	...	...
Kotaj.....	109·6	80·5	...	...
Dwarka	89·3	81·7	...	...
Veraval	86·2	80·3	...	...
Rajkot	107·4	80·7	...	...
Gnavnagar Para.....	108·7	83·5	...	...
Surat	97·1	83·6	...	...
Ahmedabad.....	112·6	84·7	...	...
Deesa	115·3	84·9	...	...
Neemuch.....	108·0	82·8	...	...
Indore	104·1	73·1	0·49	0·81
Jubbulpore	103 3	81·3	...	0·15
Saugor	104·1	81·5	...	0·09
Hoshangabad	103·1	85·4	...	0·03
Khandwa.....	105·7	84·8	...	0·05
Akola	107·2	79·6	0·10	0·50
Amraoti	107·8	78·8	...	...
Nagpur.....	85·5	76·8	0·22	0·52
Chanda	96·0	76·0	0·25	0·56
Raipur.....	85·7	78·6	...	0·14
Bombay	85·1	74·4	2·

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE German East Africa Line, steamer Gouverneur, 2,120 tons, Captain C Burmeister, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Mikindani &c., with a general cargo and 46 cabin and 151 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Company's steamer Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain J Clugan, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 11 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Umballa, 3,426 tons, Captain A M Rait, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon via coast ports with a general cargo and 9 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Loodiana, 2,124 tons, Captain H. G. Muir, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and Mr. Ryan and 32 deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Company's mail steamer Arabia, 4,167 tons, Captain T. Leigh sailed on Saturday for London with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall 2,810 tons Captain E. Mason sailed on Sunday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE steamer Bardistan, 2,500 tons Captain H. Davis sailed on Sunday for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goalpara, 1,358 tons Captain J. Davidson will sail to-day for Bushch &c with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Stephenson, Miss E. Stephenson, Miss M. M. Stephenson, Mr. E. Hall, Mrs. Crumley and child, Mr. Ganput Soonder and 95 deck.

THE steamer Hallamshire 2,856 tons, Captain G Elliott sailed on Saturday for Karachi with ballast.

THE B and P S N Company's steamer Haidari 1,562 tons, Captain L S Grey sailed on Saturday for Mahritius via Karachi, with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain H Manley arrived in harbour on Saturday afternoon from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Siberien 2,023 tons Captain C Rainbasch, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Beira in ballast.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Lawada, 2,124 tons, Captain C H Lane, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain A J Cole, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Busreh, via Gulf ports, coasts and Karachi with a general cargo, 25 cases opium, and 3 cabin and 88 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour.....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A.J. Marsack.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Thune in charge...Survey St
R I M S Palinurus...Lieut Thune in charge. ..Survey St
R I M S Dalhousie.....Comdr C Stocken.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 5.

Bezwada.....3270.....Brocq .....N-F.....M M & Co
Cressington Court .....2716Gleghorn .....Cory Bros
Dumra .....762Manley .....M M & Co
Goreverneur...21203urmeisler...Zanzibar ...A Strandes
Hild.....720..Jensen .....F F Campbell & Co
Ipswich.....575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Itinda.....3398..Swanson...Calcutta N-F...M M & Co
Kattenturn . ...3313Moulins .....W & Graham & Co
Loodiana..2124Muir .....M M & Co
Moshtari .....1110Green.....Bo & P S N Co
Narani.....2870Clingan .....T Morrison & Co
Peulee .....2451Michell .....T Morrison & Co
Redbridge.....2443Vassey .....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Clan Robertson	3104	Ody	Calcutta	8-6	F Muir & Co
F Gowanburn					K Nixon & Co
H Majidi	1857	Primrose	Jeddah	9-6	B & P S N Co
K Orsecolo	2849	Zennaro	Calcutta		7-6 Florio & R S N Co
M Delta	4780	Snow	Shanghai	23-6	P & O Co
P Tokio	2481	TarnHall	via K'chi	12-6	F Muir & Co
Q Clamberhall	2311	Clarke	Antwerp	8-6	S Smidt & Co
M W P D					
Bahadurl	829	Fakeera	Marmogoa	8-6	Bo S N Co Ld
Saraswati	443	Ahmed	N F		Bo S N Co Ld
M W D D					
Chupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp		14-6 M M & Co
Off side.					
Naderi	1163	Grey	Busreh		16-6 B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Gvuverneur s	Burmeister	M'dani May 20
	Narani s	Clingan	Calcutta, May 9
5	Umballa s	Rait	Rangoon, May 15
	Loodiana s	Muir	Calcutta, Apr 25
	Dumra s	Manley	Karachi, June 4
	Siberien s	Rambusch	Beira, May 21
	Lawada s	Lane	Calcutta, May 5
6	Kola s	Cole	Busreh, May 30

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Langtea s	Haddy	Karachi
	Royal Sceptre s	Taylor	Karachi
	Arabia s	Leigh	London
	Hallamshire s	Elliott	Karachi
	Haidari s	Grey	M'tius via K'chi
6	Locksley Hall	Mason	Antwerp
	Sardistan s	Davies	Amsterdam

The steamer Goalpara, Captain Davidson, for Busreh, &c., obtained her portclearance on Saturday.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Kattenturm, for Hamburg, &c.
" Persia, for London.
" Gouverneur, for Zanzibar, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia from Bombay arrived at Hongkong the 5th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste, left Trieste on the 3rd instant and is due here on the 21st instant.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.

May	Names	From
2	Katoria, A R W Handcock	Chittagong
	Landura, A G Abbott	Bombay
	DEPARTURES.	
3	Paknam, B Morier	Rangoon
	Bahadur, J H Benson	Bombay
	Ballichmyle, F Williamson	Bombay
	Hohenfels, H Muller	Boston and New York
	Clan Lamont, H C Roden	London and Dunkirk
	Peshawar, C F Lockstone	London and Antwerp

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	From
25	Boltenhall	Calcutta
26	Border Knight	Calcutta
25	Glenaffric	London
30	Umta	Calcutta
June		
1	Pentakota	Rangoon
1	Braziliana	Calcutta
2	Palitana	Negapatam
2	Tara	Straits
3	Norfolk	Calcutta
3	Drachenfels	Antwerp

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—214 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 29 bales hides, B Esmail; 60 bales wool, P Ratansee; 36 bales wool, H Metha and Co; 40 bales wool, L Hurbhane; 181 bales hemp G Madhowji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—2,000 cwts bones R Kadesbhoy; 280 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co; 500 tons, manganese ore K Nixon and Co; 210 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co; 210 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy; 100 bales hemp G Madhowji and Co.

Lockeley Hall s—735 cwts poppyseed Ralli Bros.

Bardistan s—4,000 cwts wheat, K Nixon and Co; 210 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—65 chests opium, B D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Potomia Maru s—100 bales twist, the M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Delhi s—200 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghaudy and Sons.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

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(Post Box No. 209)
Green Street,
BOMBAY
and NOT to the EDITOR.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1909.

SOCIALISM UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

INDIA has an export and import trade with the Australian Commonwealth valued at some four millions sterling per annum, the oldest and most valuable item in which are those useful animals called "walers," hundreds of which come to the East yearly for remount purposes. Half a century or so ago, when England was still four months away, Indian officials used to spend short furloughs in the Colonies and many of them subsequently settled there, while our Oriental subjects were free to come and go either as traders or tourists before Socialism and colour prejudices procured their exclusion. Our connection with the All White Continent is, therefore, one dating back to the old Company's days, and had also an ecclesiastical and legal aspect, as Australia was included in the diocese of our first Metropolitan, while several puisne judges from the Colonies have occupied seats on Indian benches. To the Australian military officer, seeking practical education in his profession, India is a unique training ground, while its irrigation engineers come to the East to observe and initiate the schemes by which our experts have harnessed the great rivers for agricultural and famine-preventive purposes. We mention these matters as evidence that there is a community of interests between us, apart from our situations as units of the Empire, which impels us to follow, with some solicitude, the political and social developments now occurring under the Southern Cross.

The instructive letters of our Australian correspondent will have prepared our readers for a change in the situation which had existed for the past five months, since Mr. Deakin's Protectionist Ministry was defeated by the Labour Socialists and the latter had assumed charge of Federal politics under the leadership of Mr. Fisher, subject to the autocratic domination of the Caucus which is the motive power of the party. But it was hardly expected that the upset would happen so rapidly and that the day after the re-assembling of the Federal Parliament would witness the defeat of the Labourites. It was known that for weeks past strenuous endeavours were being made to effect a coalition between the Protectionists and the Liberals, but up to three weeks ago there were no indications that the irreconcilable differences between the two were likely to be arranged, as the elusive Mr. Deakin would not commit himself to definite promises to abandon the Socialist party with whose aid he had held office for three years. The fusion, however, evidently occurred on the eve of the resumption of Parliamentary work, and one important member of the Protectionist group, who had held the portfolio of Trade and Customs under Mr. Deakin's Premiership, has refused to join the new combination. This is Sir William Lyne who, according to last week's cablegrams, lent animation to the debate which preceded the defeat of the Labourites, by picturing his ex-leader as a political Judas. The incident and the epithet irresistably recall the attitude of the House of Commons Liberals towards Mr. Chamberlain when he deserted his old leader for the new Unionist party and was immediately affixed with the name and characteristics of the historical Hebrew. But like his British prototype, Mr. Deakin will doubtless survive the brand of infamy, as the course he has adopted should lead to modifications in the political equipoise which may have momentous consequences upon the future of the Commonwealth.

The three party system, which has brought so much mischief in Federal politics during the last "lustrum," was not so noticeable in the first Parliament. But with the growth of the Labourite section under the able leadership of Mr. Watson, who was succeeded last year by his equally skilful deputy, Mr. Fisher, the situation developed the curious anomaly that the proletariat party, while not holding office, were able to impose their wishes upon Ministers and to direct the promulgation of laws favourable to their interests. This was owing to the circumstance that neither the Liberals nor Protectionists were strong enough numerically, to command a majority in the House, and either party was therefore dependant upon the support of the Labourite tail to enable it to hold office. Thus, when Mr. Deakin became Premier of the Commonwealth for the second time four years ago, after the defeat of the first Socialist Cabinet, his personal following did not number more than twelve or fifteen in a House of seventy-five. But he made a compact—locally known as the Unholy Alliance—with the Labourite party of thirty, under which in return for certain concessions they undertook to support him against the Liberals. With their adventitious aid he was able to hold office for a considerable period and to legislate a scale of high tariffs, which, while adding largely to the Customs revenues of the States—upon which the Federal income depends—has lead to a general enhancement of prices and wages in all the Colonies, so that the cheap living which was once an attractive Australian feature, has practically disappeared. And in order to preserve his alliance with the Socialists, he enacted laws authorising State intervention between labour and capital, to a degree which exists in no other part of the world and which have been exceedingly harmful in their economic results. But the treaty between him and Mr. Fisher's party was suddenly and dramatically revoked by the latter a few months ago for no assigned reason, except perhaps that the Labourites had become dissatisfied with the situation and wished to have a political innings of their own. Even after his eviction from office, the ex-Premier asseverated that he and his followers would support the new Socialist Ministry so long as the latter projected no legislation at variance with their views or advance too rapidly towards the realisation of the doctrines of Karl Max and other high priests of the cult. A few weeks ago, however, Mr. Fisher, in a speech to his constituents, unfolded a policy of spoliation which even Mr. Deakin's elastic conscience could not assimilate, while the small following which still accepted his leadership, made it clear that the limits of their toleration had been reached.

Among other surprises the Socialist Premier sketched a comprehensive land-tax bill to be introduced as soon as the Federal Parliament met, which in addition to penalising the squatocracy who are the patricians of the Commonwealth, aimed at "bursting up" large estates and dividing them into small holdings for those agricultural immigrants for whom the Colonies hanker but cannot obtain. This projected measure evoked a storm of protest from those whose interests would be affected, while the Colonial Premiers were equally dismayed by the fresh demands foreshadowed upon their Customs revenues for Federal purposes which, if uncontested, would leave them with practically empty treasuries and involve the imposition of new taxes upon their already exasperated subjects. As the recent cablegrams have told us, the situation created by this rapid development of Socialist ambitions has been met by a fusion of the Liberal and Protectionist parties under the guidance of Mr. Deakin, with the consequence that the Labourite Government was defeated as soon as Parliament re-assembled. One of the conditions of the coalition is said to be the postponement of compulsory military service until either Lords Roberts or Kitchener have been induced to visit and advise the Australians on this important proposal, but the papers which will reach us this week, will doubtless contain full information as to the "modus vivendi" agreed upon by the two party leaders, Messrs. Deakin and Cook. The outstanding and most promising feature of the situation is that if all political differences have been solved, the three party system, which has proved so baneful to Commonwealth interests and progress will disappear, and the Labourites, who for the past five years or so have been able to control Federal affairs, will henceforth be a powerless minority in the House unless they can win at least a dozen more seats at the ensuing elections, a somewhat improbable contingency as the Australians appear to be disillusioned by their flirtation with Socialism and the dubious advantages already manifest from an acceptance of its pernicious tenets.

THE FLIGHT OF MIGRATORY BIRDS.

EVENTS have been moving in the football world at home, and this mail brings news of a serious nature affecting both codes. The dispute between the Football Association and the Players' Union is for the present at an end—having ended in the surrender of the Union. Our readers will remember that the Association have been fighting the right of the Union to give assistance in the Courts of Law to members engaged in disputes with the clubs which employ them. The Union contended that they had the right to do for their members what other trade unions could do, and if a player charged his club with breach of contract or claimed more compensation for injuries than the club was disposed to give, they were at liberty to take up his case, and if they thought it feasible, to endeavour to enforce his claim by an appeal to the law. The Football Association, on the other hand, asserted that they were the supreme authority on all disputes between clubs and players, and held the latter to the Association's rule that all players must agree to accept their decisions as final. Then followed the threat of a strike by the English International team, and the issue of the Association's ultimatum. This was a warning to the officials and Committee that unless they agreed to submit to the Association's authority they would be indefinitely suspended from all parts in football. All of these are professional players and they have their means of livelihood to consider. Evidently they did not consider that the support the Union could give them would be strong enough to warrant their persisting in an attitude, involving such serious consequences to themselves, and they gave way. The Union was unable to uphold its position on account of defective organisation. The Association, however, would be ill-advised to make too much of its victory. The Players' Union is an organisation which is growing in strength and the day may not be far distant when it will be able to make demands and enforce them. Supposing that they can so spread their organisation as to be able to command a general strike of professional players, what will the Football Association and the club directors do against them? The present position is altogether anomalous and, much as we may dislike professionalism, we cannot help feeling some sympathy with the players. The clubs have accepted the position of employers, but are shirking their responsibilities. They insist on the settlement of disputes by a body, which must be prejudiced even with the best intentions. For the Football Association consists of representatives of the clubs and not of the players, wherein of course is the pith of the whole matter.

Turning to the other code the Committee of the Rugby Union hardly find themselves upon a bed of roses. Their circular, to which we referred last week, has not pacified but rather re-aroused controversy. No less a person than Mr. J. F. Byrne, who writes on behalf of the Moseley Club, has been saying some very unkind things about it. He regards it merely as an attempt "to discount the very serious state into which the affairs of our Union have been allowed to lapse." Mr. Byrne denies that the Committee have always done everything possible to keep the game free from professionalism. He mentions two cases in which, he says, he supplied conclusive proof of substantial sums having been paid to players, but no inquiry was held, nor did the Union avail themselves of the evidence offered them. "Far from acting," he says, "in a fearless manner the Committee have consistently refused to act at all against any of the individuals to whom these illegal payments have been made, but they have endeavoured to make excuses for not acting." This is very plain speaking and the Committee must either give a complete justification of its actions or order a thorough investigation of the whole question. We can only reiterate the hope that the subject will be dealt with without compunction and that there shall be an end to temporising.

A NEW theory has been advanced at Home as to the method of flight adopted by migratory birds, and it has been described in a most interesting manner in a paper contributed to a Manchester Society. The view which has been widely accepted by ornithologists, is that these birds during their flights, in which they attain such enormous speeds, travel either with a head wind or a beam wind,—that is either with the wind blowing straight against their course or with it crossing their track. The basis of this theory was the idea that the birds disliked to travel with a following wind, because it ruffled their feathers, and interfered with the power of their wing strokes, the inference of course being that the wind travelled faster than the bird. Now it is believed to be more probable that the birds actually select a strong following wind and are carried along by it. A bird which normally travels at twenty miles an hour if it flies with a following wind, moving at the same pace, will cover forty miles in an hour. If, on the other hand, there were a head wind at that rate, the bird would become stationary. It is so easy to obtain mistaken ideas about flight by comparing it with entirely different modes of progression. In walking, for instance, we are moving on one medium—the earth—and passing through another—the air; in sailing we are passing through the resisting water by using the motive power of the wind, but in flying we are moving through a moving medium. The nearest parallel that we can find in our own experience is that of a swimmer in a swift river; he can swim at the same speed as the river and travel double the distance that the actual water travels, or swimming against the stream, can hold himself in the same relative position with any point on the bank. The bird flying against a wind that is actually travelling faster than its rate of progress is not blown over, but simply carried backwards. Therefore we are now to believe that when the great migrations across Europe occur, either southwards or northwards, the great flocks of birds strike one of the cyclonic currents which wheel in the upper air and are whirled along by it to their destination. Were it not for this assistance, it is believed the annual flight would be an impossibility for some short-winged birds of sedentary habits.

FOOTBALL DISSENSIONS.

A FURTHER arrest—one of the Dockyard Civil Staff—in connection with recent discoveries was effected yesterday.

MR. F. A. M. H. VINCENT, Second Deputy Commissioner of Police, took charge of his office on Saturday, Mr. Vincent will be in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Arabia," were the Hon. Sir Henry McMahon, Brigadier-General G. Younghusband and Lady Risley.

A MAN living in the Rue de Minime, in Paris, summoned the fire brigade at night to rescue him from an army of caterpillars which had invaded his house from the neighbouring park.

THE Army Council have ordered that the old-time observance of the firing of the "time gun" at Chatham shall be discontinued. The new order will also apply to the "time guns" at Colchester and Shorncliffe.

AN advertisement in a London daily:—"Here is a man of education, in the early prime of healthy life, capable organiser and administrator, keen judge of men, strictly temperate, of commercial, intellectual and social training, doing nothing through the indifferent linking up of supply and demand for energy; captains of enterprise communicate."—

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FIASCO OF THE PROPOSED FRENCH GENERAL STRIKE.

Collapse of the Postal Strike.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
PARIS, MAY 22.

FRANCE has again been threatened with what, if it had occurred, would have been nothing less than a national catastrophe in the shape of a general strike, proclaimed simply to manifest sympathy with the grievances and pretentions of the postal employes and to protest against the action of the Government in presuming to dismiss some hundreds of the strikers and to arrest a few of their leaders. Fortunately, however, the good sense of the mass of French working-men has prevented them from being led astray by the incendiary appeals of the General Confederation of Labour and other revolutionary agitators. Hence, there has been no general strike nor does it appear likely that there will be, despite the pompous manifestoes just issued by the Confederation. It was on the night of May 18 that this body proclaimed an immediate general strike on the part of the Federated Unions. The manifesto, announcing this decision, was approved by M. Niel, the Secretary of the Confederation. But this same individual, who was a member of the National Congress of French Miners at Lens, only a few days ago, declared before the Congress that the masses were not yet ready for a general strike and that the proletariat were not sufficiently educated to be able to fight the battle with success. M. Guerard, the Secretary of the Railway Men's Association, has declared that his men have had enough of outside influences and that if ever they go out on strike it will be to fight their own battles alone. The action of the Confederation in declaring a general strike, was largely determined by the positive assurance given by "King" Patand, the Secretary of the Electricians' Union, that his men would join the movement. Hence the Confederation confidently expected that the whole commercial, industrial and social life of the community would be paralysed by the simultaneous stoppage of the postal, telegraphic, telephonic, electric light and railway services. These calculations have not, however, proved correct. In fact, it has become known that not only the miners and railway men, but also the gas-workers and lamp lighters have voted by overwhelming majorities against the idea of a general strike. M. Patand himself admits that he cannot now depend upon the electricians to follow his lead. On May 19, the day following the Confederation's strike declaration, nothing happened beyond some partial strikes in the building trades, particularly of men belonging to the category of unskilled labour and navvies employed for the excavations for the underground railway. On the other hand, however, several hundred men, who had been on strike for the last few weeks, returned to work. The only quarter in which a strike movement of any consequence at present exists is in the French ports, where about 25,000 wharf-porters are out. In view of the complete failure of their first manifesto, to stir up the working population, the Confederation Committee issued another and still more urgent call to the "workers of France" on the eve of Ascension Day, but this fell equally flat and elicited no response whatever from the working-men in Paris or elsewhere, who seemed bent on enjoying themselves as usual on Ascension Day, one of the great holidays of the year. All that is happening at the present moment tends to prove that the present labour agitation is the work of a group of professional revolutionary agitators and that the so-called "General Confederation of Labour" is not in reality general, or confederate, or representative of labour. It results, in fact, from the latest statistics that out of a total French working population of 9 millions, only 300,000 or about one-third are members of the 2,500 Trade Unions which are affiliated to the Confederation. According to the Paris correspondent of the London "Times," the revolutionary elements, in the General Confederation, number only some 100,000, but even if this low estimate were correct the various revolutions in France have shown what an astonishingly small minority of violent unscrupulous men may suffice to terrorize and dominate the law-abiding, but timid and sometimes indifferent majority. In view of the present unrest of labour in France, the Government are doing their best to expedite the passage through the Senate of the Workmen's Pensions Bill, which has been sent up to that body by the Chamber of Deputies. One point of this important and long-deferred measure will be that employers of labour will have to contribute an obligatory annual amount of 7s. 3d. for every workman or employe.

Between the large number of employes on strike, who have been dismissed by the Government and the men who have resumed work, the whole movement organised by the Labour Confederation may be said to have collapsed. Very many of the dismissed employes have begged to be taken back, but this has been refused in all cases. The Government on this occasion took the most complete measures for carrying on the work of all the departments of the Post Office, even if the strike became general and effective. The precautionary measures in the way of posting troops at the General Post Office, the local post and telegraph stations, the railway stations and the electric light and power stations, are still continued, but it is expected that some relaxation of these measures will be possible in a day or two. The Government has only to remain firm in its policy of preventing liberty from degenerating into license and it will have the very great majority of the population on its side. The results of the last two debates in the Chamber of Deputies may be taken as proof of this. On one occasion the defeated Socialists or revolutionary Deputies made themselves ridiculous by singing the Revolutionary chant, "L'Internationale," to which the Radicals responded by intoning the "Marseillaise," and the President was compelled to raise the sitting amid a scene of great disorder. These sort of cheap demonstrations on the part of extremists are common enough in all countries, but are perhaps more frequent in France owing to the inflammable and excitable character of the national temperament. Many acts of "sabotage" (destruction of property) have been committed by postal strikers in the way of destruction of telegraph instruments, cutting of telegraph wires and burning of the contents of letter boxes by dropping in combustible materials. In some cases the Police have succeeded in arresting the guilty parties.

CONSTITUTIONAL TURKEY.

The Sultan arrived in State from the Palace of Dolma Baghche at Parliament House on the afternoon of May 26, in order to be present at the communication of the Speech from the Throne which was read by the Grand Vizier. His Majesty sat in the Presidential chair, having Hilmi Pasha on his right hand. In the course of the Imperial speech, His Majesty said:—"I am persuaded that my people shares my conviction that the safety and happiness of our dear country and its evolution towards every form of progress depend on the constant and serious application of the Constitutional regime, which it is superfluous for me to mention, is as much in conformity with the Sacred Law as with the principles of time and civilisation. Our beloved country has just passed through a period of a most critical nature, and at the present moment stands in greater need than ever of the patriotism, unity, and mutual harmony of her children, to the end that she may regain her lost ground and be assured of steady progress. I have no doubt that all the peoples, included in the title Osmanlis, will combine in devotion and enthusiasm to realize this patriotic aim." Referring to the massacres at Adana and other parts of Asia Minor, in which not less than 20,000 victims, mostly Armenian Christians, are now known to have perished, the Sultan said:—"I have been painfully moved by the news of the events which have occurred at Adana. The disturbances have now been suppressed, and it has been decided to punish the guilty and to give generous aid to their victims. In future, by God's help, such lamentable acts, which are contrary to the prescriptions of religion and the sentiments of humanity and fraternity, shall not recur in any part of our Empire. We intend to take efficacious measures to prevent their recurrence, to establish order and security, and to strengthen good relations between the different communities."

His Majesty then read the following declaration himself:—"I have sworn to respect the Sheriat and the Constitution in its entirety and not to transgress for one instant from safeguarding the national rights and interests of the country. You must now in return take the necessary oath." The oath was then taken by the Senators and Deputies in turn, His Majesty watching the proceedings from the Imperial box. There have been a number of fresh executions at Constantinople during the past fortnight, principally of officers and men of the First Army Corps and of policemen. Prince Burhan-ed-Din, the third son of Abdul Hamid, has been arrested and imprisoned as the sequel to a visit which His Highness paid to General Mahmud Shevket Pasha, Commander of the Turkish Forces, with the object of explaining his attitude towards the new regime. It is stated that the Prince will be interned in one of the palaces in Constantinople, instead of being deported to Monastir or some other provincial town, as was originally contemplated. The Chamber has approved of the following allowances: £20,000 a month for the Sultan, £600 for the Princes, and £350 for the Princesses, and £1,000 a month for Abdul Hamid. Considerable reductions have been resolved upon in the salaries of all the high functionaries of State.

GERMAN FINANCIAL DEADLOCK.

As was anticipated the Reichstag has adjourned for a long Whitsuntide holiday until June 15, although the Finance Reform Committee will remain in session for a week or a fortnight longer. Very small, if any, result is now however expected from its deliberations, as the political situation, owing to the state of parties in the Reichstag, has reached a state of complete deadlock which causes Prince Bulow the gravest embarrassment. The ordinary Budget Committee has been dismissed by the Minister, Herr von Sydow, who has announced that the Federal Council could not proceed further with the Bill for the increase of official salaries until the results of the Finance Reform Committee's discussion were before them. The proceedings both of the Committee and the Government are certainly becoming rather bewildering, and it is difficult to imagine any other issue to the present "impasse" except that of a general election which, however, is not supposed to be particularly favoured by the Government or by some of the party leaders. Baron von Richthofen, the Conservative leader and strenuous opponent of death duties, has been elected Chairman of the Committee in place of Herr Pansche, who resigned that office after protesting against the impracticable and inconsequent nature of the Committee's proceedings. The new Chairman has himself submitted a scheme for the taxation of both purchases and sales of stocks and shares and other securities. This proposal will probably not come to anything, but meanwhile it increases the nervous feeling on the Bourse concerning the whole financial situation. Prince Bulow went on May 18 to Wiesbaden, where he had a prolonged audience with the Emperor William upon difficulties, political and financial, of the present domestic situation. The maintenance of the "bloc" or coalition of parties forming the Government majority in the Reichstag, has been very gravely threatened on several occasions during the past three months. There have indeed been premature reports of its break up, but there can be no doubt that it is now considerably disorganised and needs reconstitution to enable the Imperial Chancellor to rely upon it as providing him with a safe majority in the Reichstag. There is talk, in fact, of the formation of a new majority in which the Centre Party would be joined by the Conservatives and would accept the co-operation of the National Liberals. German party struggles are somewhat complicated and difficult to follow, but the present situation is interesting and important as indicating the possibility that the Imperial Chancellor may end by coming to some "deal" with the Centre in order to secure the support of the latter. There would be something to forgive and forget on both sides after the acrimonious differences between the Chancellor and Centre leaders which were a conspicuous feature at the last general election. The new majority, if formed, could certainly signify the triumph of agrarianism with all its fiscal consequences. It is semi-officially stated in Berlin that the Emperor and Prince Bulow are perfectly at one. Nobody appears to doubt that the £25,000,000 fresh taxation, demanded by the Government, will eventually be raised, but how and by the help of what majority still remains as uncertain, if not more uncertain, as ever. Meanwhile, the German and Prussian Governments continue to make both ends meet by the time-honoured system of borrowing, and certainly the result of these appeals is such as to demonstrate the national confidence in the country's financial position. The last loans amounting in all to £40,000,000 were nearly twice covered by the public subscription which reached £74,500,000.

(Concluded on page 6.)

IN celebration of her seventieth birthday, Mrs. Arnold Gabriel has given £10,000 for a home for fifty young Jewish orphans to be called the "Arnold and Jane Gabriel Home," and to be administered by the Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum at Norwood, adjoining which it will be built.

THE famous Arab, Izzet Pasha, head of Abdul Hamid's Secret Police, who fled to London on the proclamation of the Turkish Constitution last July to escape the fury of the mob, has now sought refuge in Paris. He may be seen dining in secluded corners of the boulevard restaurants, apparently shunning notice as much as possible. It is said that he has married a young Jewess and bought a property at Boulogne where he intends to pass the remainder of his life.

IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

LORD ROSEBERY'S CLARION CRY.

"Wake up England."

THE EMPIRE AND DEFENCE.

WORK FOR INDIAN DELEGATES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The Imperial Press Conference opens with a welcome banquet at the White City to-night, Lord Burnham presiding, when 600 British journalists will entertain 56 Indian and Colonial Delegates.

The newspapers publish leading articles, appropriate odes, portraits of, and interviews with, the Delegates.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

Lord Rosebery, in proposing the toast of the guests at the Imperial Press Conference Banquet last night, referring to Imperial Defence, described the present situation in Europe as ominous and unprecedented in history. With an absolute absence of questions which might ordinarily lead to war, there was never so threatening and over-powering a preparation for war. He felt confident of Great Britain's ability to meet any reasonable conjunction of Powers, but this bursting out of navies made him unesay as to the outcome.

"We can and will," said Lord Rosebery, "build 'Dreadnoughts,' while we have a shilling to spend and a man to put in them," but he was not sure that that was enough. He asked his hearers to take back the message that every citizen of the Empire was personally responsible for its defence, and to tell their peoples of the deplorable condition of Europe, which was rattling into barbarism. Pressure was put on Little England to defend its and their liberties."

Lord Rosebery, at the outset of his speech, dwelt on the vast importance of the gathering. Ministers and Parliaments, he said, were transitory, but good newspapers were eternal. He dwelt on the glories of the Motherland and its antiquities, traditions and industries, which were theirs as much as ours. He said that the Delegates brought us the youth, and candour of vigorous communities, and the message "Wake up England."

He hoped that the Indian Delegates would not go away without giving some guidance to their democracy concerning the right method of governing and guiding the ancient civilisation of India, with an inscrutable native population, seemingly understanding us better than we understood them.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

Building of New "Dreadnoughts."

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The "Observer" to-day states that armaments have been begun for four contingent "Dreadnoughts" which will mark as great an advance on the present "Dreadnoughts" as the latter did on their predecessors.

CALCUTTA STEAM TRADE CONFERENCE.

Refusal of a Direct Service.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

A letter from East Indian merchants is published to-day, which complains that the Calcutta Steam Trade Conference is harshly treating the South Wales manufacturers and merchants, refusing a direct service between Calcutta and South Wales; while shippers, using the Conference boats, cannot use outside steamers without forfeiting rebates for twelve months.

The letter urges rebate on a five per cent. basis, payable at the expiration of three months.

CHRISTENING OF PRINCESS JULIANA.

Simple Ceremony at the Hague.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

Princess Juliana was christened at the Hague to-day with simple ceremony, in the presence of her parents and relatives.

TAXI-CAB ACCIDENT.

Hon. Mrs. Wodehouse Severely Injured.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The Hon. Mrs. Armine Wodehouse, whose engagement to Lord Sandhurst was announced on the 3rd instant, was travelling in a taxi-cab yesterday, when the cab collided with a motor car. Mrs. Wodehouse was severely cut on the face. She was attended to in the hospital and afterwards proceeded home. She is reported better to-day.

COLONEL SEELY ON TARIFF.

The Danger from Indian Mills.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

Colonel Seely, speaking at Oxford last night, asserted that disaster would follow the introduction of the tariff, especially in regard to cotton. India would claim protection for her factories and the whole of our millions of exports would be excluded.

KAISER AND TSAR.

A SIGNIFICANT MEETING.

RUSSIAN ADVANTAGE IN NEAR EAST.

A Succession of Festivities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The German Press, which insists that the Tsar took the initiative with regard to the meeting with the Kaiser, dwells on the advantages, which Russia would secure in the Near East from a rapprochement with Germany.

LATER.

It is officially announced in Paris that the Tsar, on returning President Fallieres' visit to Reval, will arrive at Cherbourg on July 31. He will stay two days and then proceed to Cowes on August 2, where he will meet King Edward.

SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.

Act Passed by the Cape Assembly.

REFERENDUM IN NATAL.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

There is considerable excitement in Natal over the question of taking a referendum with regard to the South African Union. Numerous meetings are being held for and against the proposal.

LATER.

A telegram from Capetown states that the Council has adopted the Act of Union.

GREAT DISASTER IN BELGIUM.

Canal Bursts its Banks.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The Great Willebroeck Canal in Belgium has burst, flooding the country for miles. The vessels in the canal were stranded, several breaking their backs. Thousands of workers in the factories on the canal side have been thrown out of employment.

THE FRENCH NAVAL STRIKE.

Fiasco at Havre.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

The meeting of the Naval Reservists at Havre, which was attended by delegates from Marseilles, voted in favour of the strike, and a number of sailors have left their vessels.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The Havre strike has proved a fiasco.

SHIPPING RINGS.

Report of the Royal Commission.

LONDON, JUNE 4.

A bluebook, containing the report of the Royal Commission on Shipping Rings, has been issued. The majority report finds, that in practice rings are not un-economical and the evidence does not warrant Parliamentary interference. The majority recommends the formation of an Association of Shippers, recognised by the Board of Trade, which would assist in conciliating disputes.

The minority report opines that rings are unnecessary and that the proposals of the majority report are inadequate. It recommends that certain regulations should be imposed through the Board of Trade.

THE LATE CHARLES MORRISON.

Estate Pays One Million in Death Duties.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

One million pounds in death duties have been paid on account of the estate of the late City financier, Mr. Charles Morrison. Sixty-five thousand pounds sterling is bequeathed to charities and employes.

NAVAL ACTIVITY IN CANADA

Five Millions for Nucleus Fleet

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The "Observer" states that Canada will spend five millions sterling on a nucleus fleet, including first class protected cruisers of ordinary, not "Invincible," type.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS NASHIMOTO.

Arrival in London.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

Prince and Princess Nashimoto have arrived in London. They were welcomed at the Victoria station by the representatives of King Edward, the Japanese Ambassador and prominent members of the Japanese community.

BISHOP TURIAN SUCCEEDS IZMIRLIAN.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

Bishop Turian of Smyrna has been elected as successor to Izmirlian, who has become Catholicos of Etchmiadzin.

THE LORDS AND THE BUDGET.

Debates may Last till next Year.

NON-PARTISAN PROTEST MEETING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The "Daily Telegraph" has discussd at length the position of the House of Lords with reference to the Budget, and denies the right of the Commons to dictate procedure. It hints at the probability of the Lords' prolonging debates into 1910.

LATER.

Lord Rothschild will preside on the 23rd instant over a non-partisan meeting to protest against the Budget. City interests will be influentially represented.

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

Sixteen Admirals will take part in the Naval manoeuvres this month.

INNERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW.

Opened at Olympia.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The International Horse Show was opened at Olympia to-day. One hundred British and forty-three Foreign officers are competing, and King Edward is offering a cup, valued £500, for a jumping competition.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The matches between Middlesex and Hampshire, Lancashire and Kent, Notts and Essex and Warwick and Yorks were abandoned.

Surrey beat Worcester at the Oval by 159 runs.

Leicester beat Northampton at Leicester by five wickets.

The matches between Gloucester and Sussex and Cambridge University and the Australians were drawn.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

The Manchester Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 5.

Cargill..... 1
Rushcutter..... 2
Lischana..... 3

ALSO RAN:—Fair Play; Norman III; Yentoi: Old China; Lagos; Menu; Bushranger; Silent Lady; Elm Twig; Quickbeam; Strickland; and Putchamin.

STARTING PRICES:—7 to 1 against Cargill; 5 to 2 against Rushcutter; and 100 to 8 against Lischana.

SIR GEORGE CLARKE.

Departure from Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 6.

H. E the Governor of Bombay left Simla to-day by special train, accompanied by Messrs. Cameron, Enthoven, and Watson, and Captains Greig, Lucas, Drummond, and Davies, reaching Kirkee at 2-45 p.m. on Tuesday. The Home Member, the Home and the Foreign Secretaries and representatives from the personal Staffs of the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief attended at the railway station to see His Excellency off.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 6.

The "Pioneer" understands that H. E. the Viceroy, during the autumn tour, will visit Rajputana, Central India, and the Bombay, and the Madras Presidencies, including Mysore.

FRONTIER TRIBAL FIGHTING.

Afghan Complications.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 6.

The difficulties of the possesstion at Kharlachi on the Kurram border, where tribal fighting recently occurred, were complicated by the fact that near at hand were some Afghan posts held by the Amir's Militia and that detachments of His Highness's Regular troops were at Ali Khel. The tribesmen across the frontier would have liked to involve these in a quarrel, but the local Afghan officers wisely refrained from taking sides, as they were able also in the end to exercise some restraining influence upon the men who had gathered to renew the old feud over the water rights, and there seems now every prospect that fighting will not be resumed. Certainly at Kabul there will be no desire at the present time to have disturbances on the border tracts.

A DECLINE last year in the daily cost of maintenance of each patient at the hospital of the Port Sanitary Authority of London, is attributed by the medical officer to the absence of small-pox patients who have "enormous appetites" when they are recovering.

AMONG the legacies of Miss Georgiana Genevieve Graham, of 7, Doure-place, Kensington, who died in February, leaving estate valued at over £16,000, was one of £500 to the National Industrial Home for Boys on condition that the committee keep in order certain family graves, and the chair used by Prince Charles Edward after his retreat from Derby when he was sheltered by Mr. Graham, her ancestor, at Ellerton Grange, Stanwix, Cumberland.

CHUNAKHAR LIMESTONE QUARRIES.

Deposits Found Limited.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 5.

The limestone deposits in the neighbourhood of Chunakhar, in the Naini Tal District, which have been popularly supposed to be practically inexhaustible, have recently been examined by the Geological Survey Department and found to be merely a superficial deposit of calcareous tufa, laid down on the steep southern slopes of the Kotah Dun plateau, in such a way that they give to the superficial observer exaggerated impression of their resources. Detailed estimates of the five chief deposits in the immediate neighbourhood of Chunakhar, show that only about 50,000 tons of limestone remain to be quarried, and, thus, at the rate of exploitation practised during the last two years, the deposit will be almost worked out in another 11 to 12 years.

The Government of the United Provinces now contemplates leasing the right to quarry limestone in this area for a term of five years from October next, in order that the lesee may undertake systematic work for clearing the overburden and rendering the work safer than has been possible under the existing system of granting yearly leases.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A SOLDIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 5.

Corporal Sturrock, of the Gordon Highlanders, who went out of Fort William three weeks ago, has not been seen since. It is believed that he either shipped or is hiding somewhere.

KOLMA ARMS CASE.

Witnesses Examined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 5.

A Dacca telegram, dated the 4th instant, states that the hearing of the case in connection with the find of swords, daggers and gun barrels in a ditch at Kolma, Vikrampur, came up to-day, before the Additional District Magistrate, Mr. Stinton. Afzaluddin Ahmed, the Sub-Inspector of Munshigunge, who found the arms, was examined and the case was adjourned.

UNLICENSED ARMS.

Mahomedan Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 5.

A Mahomedan was arrested at the Sealdah Railway Station yesterday, for possessing a single-barrelled muzzle-loading gun without a journey pass.

THE BOXWELL OUTRAGE.

Accused Committed to Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 5.

A Chittagong telegram says that Hari Charan Banerjee, who wounded Mr. Boxwell with a dah, has been committed to the Sessions, under Sections 326 and 307, Indian Penal Code.

BELLGARD'S APPEAL HEARD.

Judgment Reserved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 5.

A telegram dated Khulna the 5th instant states:—The Sessions Judge heard to-day the appeal of Bellgard, late a Permanent Way Inspector of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, who was convicted of criminal breach of trust of Government property, by dishonestly selling railway sleepers and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment. Judgment was reserved.

N.-W. FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Wheat Crop Outturn.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

The final forecast of the North-West Frontier Province wheat crop is now issued. It shows that it is less satisfactory than was at one time hoped, the outturn being practically identical with that of last year and 24 per cent. below normal. The price of wheat in the Peshawar market has ranged from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5-2-0 per maund against a range of from Rs. 2-5-0 to Rs. 4-14-0 last year, an enhancement of 25 per cent.

SIR G. O. ROOS-KEPPEL arrived at Parachinar in the Kurram Valley on Friday th th instant.

Two members of the Fermoy Urban Council came to blows during a discussion on the hour of meeting. One struck the other with a stick on the face, and, closing, they fell and fought for some time on the floor, despite the efforts of their colleagues to separate them. Dr. Williams, the chairman, called on them, as a magistrate, in the name of the law, to desist, and there was a shout of "Send for the police." Getting on their feet, the combatants removed their coats, and one caught a chair and threw it at his opponent, missing him, but breaking a window. The meeting broke up in disorder, one of the combatants leaving the room, quickly followed by the other.

The Marquess of Bute, accompanied by Sir William Thomas Lewis and the traffic superintendent of the Taff Vale Railway, has been visiting his collieries at Treherbert, in the Rhondda Valley. A saloon carriage was provided for the party on a train which consisted of twelve trucks of coal from the Bute Merthyr pits at Pontypridd, but when the train reached the new line at Treforest Junction the marquess left the saloon and took his place on the footplate of the engine, and piloted the first mineral train over the new line to Cardiff Docks.

CAPITAL FOR RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Rohilkhund-Kumaon Railway.

LOAN OF £600,000 FLOATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

The arrangement, recently advertised in the "London Times" whereby the Secretary of State has agreed that the capital for the purposes both of the Rohilkhund and Kumaon Railway and of the Lucknow Bareilly State Railway, which the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway Company will work, should be raised on the security of the earnings of the joint undertaking, presents several points of interest. It is based upon the recommendations of the Mackay Railway Finance Committee and the success which has already attended the floating by the Rohilkhund Kumaon Railway of a 4 per cent. loan of £600,000, under it, is full of promise for its extension to other lines to which it may be applied, for example to the East Indian Railway. It would enable that enormous undertaking to provide itself with ample funds both for extensions and for raising the standard of its working without adding one penny to the always necessarily exiguous Government Railway programme.

The same applies to other Company-worked lines in India. In fact, if the principle be adopted generally, the need for a Government Railway programme will disappear.

What has already been done by the Rohilkhund-Kumaon Railway will give an immense fillip to Railway enterprise in the United Provinces. The £600,000 that has been raised will be applied partly to open line works and partly to the almost immediate construction of such important new projects as the Pilibhit-Barmdeo Railway, the branch lines east and west of Dudwa, the Sardah bridge and the Pilibhit-Shahjahanpur Railway, for which the inhabitants might otherwise have had long to wait.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE.

Sad Drowning Fatality.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 6.

A sad drowning fatality occurred yesterday at Ballygunge. Three boys, named C. David, C. Crowe and R. Creet, all students of the Martiniere College, left the College yesterday morning to bathe in a tank at the back of the Ballygunge Bodyguard lines.

None of the boys could swim, and they arranged to go in turns, the bather to have a rope round his waist, which the other two held, whilst he was in the water. When it came to David's turn, he jumped into the water without telling his companions, carrying the loosed end of the rope with him with the result that he got entangled in the weeds and was drowned. David was an orphan, 17 years old.

MISSING GOVERNMENT WEAPON.

In a Zemindar's Possession.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 6.

A Tangail telegram to the "Bengalee" says that the gun missing from the Government Malkhana has been traced to the house of a local Zemindar, with its number on the butt end erased. It is suspected that the man in charge of the Malkhana sold the gun.

DEATH OF MR. C. H. ROBERTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 6.

News have been received from England of the death of Mr. C. H. Roberts, recently Judge of Sitapur, who died suddenly after an operation in London, on the 16th May. Mr. Roberts was for several years the sole survivor of a body of officers, known as the Oudh Commission some of whom originally belonged to the smaller Jhansi and Kumaun Commissions. Mr. Roberts joined the service in February. 1874, as Extra Assistant Commissioner of Jhansi. In his earlier service he was for a long time employed on executive work in the Naini Tal District, but for many years past he had served as a Judge in Oudh, being most closely identified with the Rai Bareli and Sitapur Districts. He was a capable and conscientious officer and was much liked by the people of the country.

VIZAGAPATAM SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 5.

At Parvatipur, the 3rd Vizagapatam District Social Conference was held at noon yesterday. Mr. Sithapati Rao, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates. Mr. Venkatapati Raju, High Court Vakil, Vizagapatam, was elected President.

The following resolutions were passed on Female Education, the Age of Marriage, Enforced Widowhood, Fusion of Sub-castes, Foreign Travel, the Elevation of the Depressed Classes, Total Abstinence and Social Purity, and Dr. Rash Behari Ghose's Bill about Religious Endowments.

Several interesting speeches were delivered in Telugu and the President, in a comprehensive address, dwelt on all the items of the Social reform programme.

AN organisation of women known as the "Billiken Club" has been formed by prominent women in New York, with the motto of "Oh, be joyful," and a password, "Kwitur-kicken." The object of the club is to band together women whose husbands do not want them to take up a clubwoman's life. The organisers say they intend to abolish the "female grouch," and to devise means for making home life more cheerful. There is so large a waiting list that it is probable the club will develop into a national organisation.

WORKMEN engaged in making a lily pond at Maple-avenue, Bishop's Stortford, came upon a skeleton only 2 1-2ft. below the surface, which is believed to be that of a prehistoric horse. The Rev. A. Irving, D. Sc., a well-known geologist, who was sent for, found the remains embedded in Pliocene clay, which had wonderfully preserved them. There were 17 ribs, as compared with the present day horses 16, the hoofs were small and the jaws large. In his opinion the animal was the forerunner of the horse and the bones being in the Pliocene clay dated them as of the pre-glacial period.

AFFAIRS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, MAY 23.

IT is reported from Teheran that for the occasion of the Shah's birthday, on the 15th Rabi-ul-Sani, Royal invitations were, as usual, issued to all the Foreign Embassies at Teheran, but none of the foreigners attended, protesting that they could not with any propriety attend and participate in the customary festivities at such an official ceremony, where the Minister of Foreign Affairs was conspicuous by his absence, namely the Saad-ud-Dowleh, who had been dismissed previously by the Shah owing to his sympathy with the Nationalists.

For some months past Sheikh Zakeria, a notorious robber chief, acting, it is said, under instructions from Sayed Abdul Hussain of Lar, committed atrocities in the provinces of Lar and Fars; and has devastated valuable landed properties belonging to the late Kawam-ul-Mulk and others. A punitive expedition was in consequence organized and despatched from Shiraz under Nasr-ed-Dowleh, one of the sons of the Kawam-ul-Mulk. News that Lar had been besieged reached here some days ago, and later reports from Bunder Abbas state that severe fighting has taken place, resulting in heavy losses on both sides and complete victory of the Nasr-ed-Dowleh. Sayed Abdul Hussain has fled with the remnants of his routed army. This defeat has thrown all the Larce, i.e., the adherents of Sayed Abdul Hussain, into a state of consternation, and fearing molestation and massacre, the Laries at Bunder Abbas and Shiraz have taken sanctuary at the British Consulates at those places. It is also reported that Sayed Abdul Hussain is at Tarrum, a village about 60 miles from Bunder Abbas, and is reinforcing with the avowed object of marching on and pillaging Bunder Abbas. He has appealed to his clansmen and supporters for funds.

The overthrow of Sayed Abdul Hussain sealed the doom of the Nationalist movement in the South and with him its tottering vestige has collapsed. The various leaders of the defunct Nationalist organisation were in great fear, but happily for them, the granting of a political amnesty by the Shah came in the nick of time.

The Duria Begi, Governor of the Gulf Ports, arrived here a few days ago via Bagdad and Busreh. As stated previously the so-called leaders of the defunct Nationalist movement in the South had ordered his apprehension and execution, but strange to say, there is now a complete reversion of feelings among the masses, and on his arrival the Duria Begi was greeted with open arms and was the recipient of a right royal welcome. With his usual tact the Duria Begi immediately set about restoring peace and security and very soon confidence returned among the inhabitants. He also dispelled the idea of further danger to the lives and property of the foreigners and on his giving the required assurances the British bluejackets evacuated Bushire. The British Consul proclaimed the withdrawal of the bluejackets by posting notifications in the principal places in the town, but added that they would return if emergency again arises.

A few words about Sayed Morteza Ahrami would not be out of place. This leader is in an unenviable position brought about by his own reckless actions. The distrust with which he was looked upon has grown into disgust and hatred. He has sunk in importance and is discarded by all. He again placed himself in communication with the Tangistani chiefs. Some of his letters were intercepted and these disclosed that another raid on Bushire by the Tangistanis was contemplated. This has further aggravated matters and Sayed Morteza Ahrami has since been sedulously watched. He, however, still declines to disgorge the Customs revenues, but no doubt the Duria Begi, will at a propitious moment, take steps to enforce the refund.

The ex-Governor Moazez-ed-Dowleh has removed from his sanctuary in the British Consulate to a private dwelling house. He will shortly start for Shiraz by the Feroozabad road, escorted by a hundred horsemen, who were specially despatched from Shiraz by his brother Asaf-ed-Dowleh, to ensure the personel safety of the Moazez-ed-Dowleh on the journey.

It is reported that the redoubtable Satta Khan, on learning that the Russians, were in armed occupation of Tabriz and seeing that the British had taken similar action in the South, despatched a very pathetic telegram to the Shah, saying that although the Nationalists have been in arms against the Shah's authority, they cannot with any sense of honour and patriotism continue their attitude, now that the foreigners were intervening with armed force with the subtle object of usurping their fatherland. The Nationalists are all your children in revolt and you like a good father should pardon them. The Nationalists are ready to lay down theirs arms preferring to die by your sword rather than go into bondage and serve the foreigner by involuntary servitude. These sentiments, it is said touched the tender chords of the Shah's heart and brought tears to his eyes. Several causes have contributed for the regranting of the Constitution by the Shah. Recent events in Turkey have no doubt largely influenced His Majesty's action, but the financial situation of the Persian treasury and the refusal of England and Russia to grant further loans unless popular demands in some measure were granted, brought the Shah to his senses. The new Persian Parliament will meet on the 1st of Rajab, and it is to be devoutly hoped, in the interests of all, that this Assembly will be managed on better principles and will not share the fate of its predecessor. The fact, however, remains that the Persians as a nation are wholly unprepared and unfitted to appreciate the principles and blessings of a Constitutional form of Government.

The Shah by a Royal Decree also announced the formation of a Liberal Cabinet composed of the following Ministers:—Premier and Minister of Interior, Prince Farman Farma; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Saad-ed-Dowleh; Minister of Mines and Agriculture, Mahendes-ul-Memalek, Minister of Justice, Mushir-ed-Dowleh; Minister of Finance, Amir Nizam; Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Mokhbar-ed Dowleh; Minister of War, Mostofi-ul-Memalek; and Minister of Education, Mohtemin-ul-Mulk.

It is said that the Nasser-ul-Mulk will be the President of the Council when he returns from Europe, where he is a refugee, and Prince Farman Farma will hold the portfolio of Minister of Interior.

MR. JOHN LONG will shortly publish a new novel by Curtis Yorke entitled "Mollie Deverill." The charm of style, the brilliancy of dialogue, and the deep note of sincerity which have conquered innumerable readers in the past, are to be found in full abundance in this novel. In the field of pure and natural fiction Curtis Yorke is well ahead of her compeers.

SOME time ago the rector of the Episcopal Church in Atlantic City permitted smoking during service, in the hope of attracting more men to the congregation. The church became very popular, and was known as the men's church. The church has now closed its doors owing to the Bishop's strong disapproval of this and other innovations which had been introduced, and his insistence on their discontinuance.

ARCHDEACON Sinclair, speaking at the annual meeting of the Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institution, stated that he knew from his own experience that many servants made happy marriages. He had never had any difficulty in keeping servants; if there was any difficulty it was getting them to go away, for they wished to stay with him all the rest of their lives. He made it a rule never to interfere with the work of a servant. He each morning wrote down on a slate what the servants were to do, and he never imposed any censure. He also liked his servants to go out whenever possible, and enjoy themselves as much as they could.

LOW CASTE MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

Southern India Observances.

IT may not be generally known that the low castes of Southern India are divided into innumerable clans and classes, each differing from the other in many ways; and some of their marriage customs, says the Madras Mail," are interesting from their novelty, as well as from their connection with ancient manners and customs. The Anappan and Kappiliyan are two allied castes, to be found chiefly in the districts of Madura and Tinnevelly. Girls of these castes are married either before or after puberty. The right of a man to marry his sister's or aunt's daughter is so strong that small boys are frequently married to adult women, with the result that morality suffers. At their weddings the right hands of the bride and bridegroom are tied together, and a small quantity of milk is poured over them. The "tali" is sometimes tied around the bride's neck by the bridegroom's sister. Widow marriage is permitted, and a widow is allowed to choose her husband, but he must belong to the same caste. The sacred thread is not worn, nor are Brahmans employed at their weddings. The Jogi class is a large one and is chiefly employed in begging; some of its members rear pigs and indulge in snake charming. They are great wanderers. Their form of marriage is that common to Sudras; but the ceremony is generally performed on Mondays. The price of a bride depends on her father's wealth; but the usual sum is Rs. 19 As. 4, which is also the price of a well fed pig. On the wedding day a pig is killed, and its head is taken by the bride's party, while the body is reserved for a general feast. These folk are great toddy drinkers, and the bridegroom has to provide unlimited toddy for the numerous guests who are invited to the marriage. The Bavuri, a low class of basket makers, are found in Ganjam. Their marriages are either infant or adult and the chief ceremony is tying some betel and nuts in the cloths of the bridal pair, the bride doing it for the bridegroom, and he returning the compliment. Rice is also freely thrown over the shoulders of the bride and the bridegroom, who also adorns his bride with bangles.

The Boyas are the great Shikari tribe of the Dekkan Districts. They insist on it that they are descended from the Sage Valmiki. There are six sub-divisions of this tribe. The first are called Chimmalu, or ants; the second Eddulu, or bulls; the third are Gennuru, or the sweet-scented oleander; the fourth are the Jerrabotula, or centipedes; the fifth are the Kusa, or grass; the sixth are the Yenumalu, or buffaloes. In their customs these people greatly resemble the Besthas. Their marriage ceremonies are very quaint. Both infant and adult marriages are allowed. It it necessary that the two front posts of the marriage pandal should have twelve twigs of the "pala" tree tied to them. The intending couple have to fetch a basket of mud from a neighbouring ant-hill, and place it beneath these "pala" twigs. The binding part of the ceremony consists in the woman taking a cheroot from the mouth of the bridegroom, or eating in the same dish with him. Divorcees and widows may remarry. In some cases seeds are thrown by the bridegroom into the ant-hill mud, in token of long life and a vigorous progeny. The bridegroom invariably carries a dagger in his belt on his wedding day, a remnant, doubtless, of some old-time custom, in which swords decided the right to the bride. The Dandsai, of Ganjam, are generally watchmen. They are also good shikarries. They eat beef and are capital hands at drinking ardent spirits. Both infant and adult marriages are allowed. Widows and divorcees may marry again, but widows may not marry the elder brothers of their deceased husbands. When a bachelor wishes to marry a widow, he has first to marry a "shahda" tree, which tree is afterwards cut down, and he is thus converted into a widower, and can then marry the widow of his choice. The Dhobas, or as it is mis-pronounced Dhobis, are washermen by caste and are said to have come originally from Orissa. A strange preversion of nature's laws is found in the requirement in this class that girls should be married before maturity. If this is not possible, the child must be married to a sword, or else to a tree, before she can be married to a man. Some of their marriage ceremonies are very peculiar. The bridal pair must bathe in water brought from seven different houses. The binding part of the ceremony is the placing of a bangle on the bride's arm. The left and right wrists of the bride and bridegroom are tied together, Betel leaves are also tied in a corner of the bride's cloth, and a myrabolam in that of the bridegroom. Finally, the people in the marriage pandal throw rice and saffron water over the newly-wedded pair. Widows and divorced women may remarry.

The Haddi section furnishes large number of cultivators, scavengers, makers of native musical instruments and singing bards. Their marriage ceremonies are the same as those of the Idiyans, but there is this relic of old-time marriage by force, when the brother of the bride comes up to the bridegroom and has a loud altercation with him, and ends by striking him. Strange to say a widow in this community may marry the younger but not the elder brother of her deceased husband. These people make very expensive marriage feasts, at which goats, fowls and pigs are served up galore, and no end of "raki" and toddy are consumed. The Kullans are a most interesting people, found chiefly in the districts of Madura, Trichinopoly and Tanjore. As their name indicates, they are thieves and housebreakers by profession. In all the Divisions referred to, a large propotion of the crime is traced to the Kullans. Indeed, they had become so formidable, that they levied regular payment of fees from the villagers in order to purchase immunity from their thefts, and woe betide the villager, who refused to pay up the required amount. A man can claim his paternal aunt's daughter as a wife, and if she is married to any one else he is entitled to get any dowry which the aunt received at her own marriage. Some sub-divisions use a string made of horse hair instead of the usual cotton "tali." One subdivision uses similar "tali" with the Muzalman crescent and a star engraved on a plate attached to the string.

The Kannadians are a Canarese caste of shepherds and cattles breeders. They are scattered all over Southern India, and sell milk and butter. At their weddings, five women are selected, who are required to bathe as each of the important ceremonies of the marriage is performed. These women alone are allowed to cook for, or touch, the happy couple. Weddings last eight days, during which time the bride and bridegroom must not sit on anything but woollen blankets. A widow may marry again, but she must only wed a widower.

The Lambadis are also known as Banjaris, Sugalies, Tandas and Gores. A curious custom among them is for their married women to weep aloud at a marriage, which may, perhaps, be a relic of marriage by capture. The bride and bridegroom have to pour a quantity of milk down a snake's hole and offer the snake cocoanuts, flowers and fruits. If they cannot procure the services of a Brahman, then the best-looking young man of the tribe ties the "tali" around the bride's neck, and performs the other parts of the ceremony. The Ruvulu are temple servants, and have the privilege of blowing the conch at funerals, and in the temples. Their marriage customs are much like those of the Ooriyas. When a man ill-treats and beats his wife, the Panchayat make him sit under one of the large coops with which fish are caught, and his wife sits on top of it. Five pots of water are then poured over the pair of them, in imitation of the caste custom of pouring five pots of water over a dead body before it is taken to the burning ground. The wife then throws away a ladle, and breaks a cooking pot, just as she would have done if her husband had really died, and further breaks her bangles and tears off her necklace, just as she would have done if she had been really a widow. She may then go to her parents's home and is free to marry again. The Tottiyans of the Tanjore District live by pig breeding, snake charming, and begging. Their marriages cannot be celebrated in any house, but under a green pandal, erected for the occasion on the village common. However, wealthy the couple may be, the only grain they may eat at the wedding festivities is "ambu" or gram. The custom of marrying boys to their paternal aunt's or maternal uncle's daughter, however old she may be, also obtains. In the case of the Uppilliyan or Upparas, who reside in the Coimbatore and Salem Districts, the intending couple are made to sit inside a wall made up of piled up water pots, the ends of their cloths are tied together; and then some of the women pour the contents of some of the water pots on them. The bridegroom ties the "tali" around the woman's neck.

BOMBAY IN "CAPITAL."

A Parsee paper declares that an important matter which has been engaging the attention of Sir George Clarke, during his visit to Simla, is the enrolment of Parsees as Volunteers. "Fere libenter homines id quod volunt credunt," and free admission to the ranks of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles has long been very near to the heart of the community. Yet the information may not be scouted as a mere journalistic quirk. That the Governor of Bombay should discuss with the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief the legitimacy of this aspiration is not at all improbable; on the contrary it jumps with the public notion of his conception of responsibility. Sir George is not only a sympathetic ruler but also an essentially logical one, and he must have early appreciated the justice of the Parsee grievance in the invidious distinction that obtains in the recruitment of natives for the local Volunteer Corps. The Parsee community in India is the creation of "Pax Britannica," It is unnecessary to appeal to the history of the race for proofs of this proposition. It is admitted by the Parsees themselves, and their great desire is to show their gratitude by a practical loyalty, embracing the bearing of arms for the defence of the flag. As Poona and Karachi, the chief mofussil towns of the Presidency, they are welcomed as Volunteers, and their zeal and efficiency are the delight and pride of the military adjutants. In Bombay, where they are most numerous, most influential, and most in the eye of the contemporary historian, the Volunteer ranks are closed to them, which is a slur on their manhood, an offence to their pride of race.

In the race of life in this city the Parsee is the Englishman's most formidable competitor. He disputes successfully the superiority of the white man in every field. In commerce and industry, in the learned professions, on the field of sport, the Parsee more than holds his own; and he is slowly but surely pushing an advance into those social regions the atmosphere of which is supposed to be too rarefied to support Oriental life. In a word, the Parsee, more than any other race in India, have readily assimilated English customs and ideas, and above all have adopted the English language as their mother tongue. In his struggle with the Parsee in Bombay the Englishman starts with a handicap much too severe to promise success, and it is characteristic that he should dislike the man he fears.

Physically and mentally the Parsees are superior not only to the Goanese "cooks" but also to the general run of Eurasians. There are more athletes in this comparatively small community than in the Hindu, Mahomedan, and domiciled communities put together; while on the other hand they can show an equally large superiority of educated members. There was never any question of Parsee loyalty; they are attached to the British raj by ties innumerable and irresistible. Their public generosity is the theme of universal admiration, and the success of more than one war in India has been due to the cheerful self-sacrifice of the Parsee merchants, who surrendered their substance so that the belly on which the British army marched should be well nourished. What the Military Department of Supply and Transport owes to Parsee skill, devotion and enterprise is best appreciated at Army Headquarters, but is not unknown to the most casual student of public affairs. In the face of all this it will surprise the critical stranger that in Bombay, the city the Parsees have made, they should be deemed unworthy to carry a volunteer's rifle. The stupity of rejecting such splendid material in the present time of unrest is colossal, and I do hope that Sir George Clarke will prevail upon the Viceroy to consent to the raising of a corps of Parsee Volunteers. I will go bail that in the space of a few years—five at the outside—it will surpass in numbers and efficiency all but the Indian Railway Corps, in which the men are practically conscripts.

The present indebtedness of the Bombay Improvement Trust has given rise to a piquant situation the end of which it is not easy to foresee. The Trust has to pay annual interest on the value of certain lands vested in it by the Government and the Corporation. The interest on the property of the latter at 3 per cent. per annum amounted in 1908-10 to Rs. 54,546, and the Corporation demanded its pound of flesh the Trust will be deep in the mire next April. It has therefore begged its creditor to remit all interest until such time as the lands in question return a net revenue in excess of the sum represented by the interest. The Municipal Commissioner opposes this request tooth and nail, and proceeds to prove its utter unreasonableness. The Trust's obligation is a statutory one and should have been given effect to on 1st April. When making up his budget for the current year, the Municipal Commissioner, who had heard nothing of any desire on the part of the Trust to avoid payment, entered the amount payable as an item of receipt on the income side. The budget was considered by the Standing Committee in November, and sanctioned by the Corporation in January, but no question of the undesirability of asking for the payment was ever raised, although both the Chairman of the Trust and several members were also members of the Corporation. Mr. Owen Dunn, as it happened, was Chairman of the Improvement Trust and also President of the Corporation. It was not until 25th March, or six days before the money was statutorily payable, that the Trust asked for remission. On the other hand the Corporation accepted without demur their own maximum statutory liability to the Trust, and on 1st April paid it the large sum of Rs. 7,83,000, being the full 2 per cent. contribution!

In the circumstances the Trust in making the late request seems to have, what is vulgarly called, a "hard neck," and I am not surprised that Mr. Sheppard should hotly contest its title to a consideration which would throw into confusion the whole of his finances. He has accordingly asked the Corporation to insist on payment in full at an early date. After that the Trust can make what representation it likes. The matter has not yet come before the Corporation but I do not see how it can wilfully embarrass its own officer. The financial administration of the Improvement Trust has been conducted for sometime on a plan of picturesque haphazard, and Mr. Orr, the new Civilian Chairman is having a lively time in consequence.

PEER AND THE SABBATH

Never Put a Foot in a Train on Sunday.

Speaking at the annual breakfast of the Lord's Day Observance Society at Westminster Palace Hotel, the Rev. Lord Blythswood said that he had worked for nearly fifty years, and such was his conscience, that he would never put a foot in a train on the Lord's Day (applause); neither would he use a public conveyance. One might say that it had prevented him from preaching in many places, but he could not help that; he had had to drag himself along with the bag that contained his gown. He never wrote a letter on Saturday night that might be delivered on Sunday, and he did not see how the society could carry out its desire to relieve postmen of Sunday work if they gave them work to do.

Professor Beresford Pite, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that the late Sir George Livesey told him that he had never spent a Sunday away from his home. Travelling from Glasgow on Saturday, he found that he could only arrive home at Tumbridge Wells by travelling on Sunday, so when he arrived at St. Pancras in the early hours of Sunday morning he walked the remaining distance—more than 40 miles—although over seventy years of age, and attended service at Rochester on the way.

The trawler "Golden Crown," brought out from Home by the Bengal Government, to test the possibilities of the Bay of Bengal as a fishing ground, went into dry dock yesterday for thorough overhauling it having been discovered that she was not seaworthy.

Mr. Andrew Lang, presiding at the Literary Fund dinner at the Hotel Metropole, said that if any ardent youth thought of commencing as an author, his advice was "Don't." It had been calculated that only 20 per cent. of the commen novel at six shillings was bought by private purchasers, and the libraries took the other 80 per cent. While the public was thrifty in book-buying the profession of authorship ought to be avoided by all who had not other means of support.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

THE TWO KAISERS AT VIENNA.

From an international political point of view, the meeting of the two Kaisers at Vienna, has furnished an impressive demonstration of the new situation created by the proclamation of the Austro-German "brudershaft" strengthened as it is by a franker and more complete adhesion of Italy to the Triple Alliance than recently existed.

The toast exchanged between the Emperor Francis Joseph and his Imperial and Royal guest at the grand Court banquet in the Hafburg at Vienna, on the evening of May 14, were of the most cordial, one might indeed say emphatic, character. The Austrian Emperor, after expressing his high satisfaction that it was vouchsafed to him to greet His Majesty at a moment when peace, which was exposed last winter to many a danger, again appeared assured, continued: "With deep and sincere gratitude I turn my mind once more to the so splendidly proven attitude of allied loyalty assumed by the German Empire, whose ever-ready support facilitated in such measure the fulfilment of my inward wish that all the difficulties which had arisen might be settled without warlike complications. While all Powers were united in this sincere endeavour, it is, above all, thanks to the unshakable allied loyalty of my exalted friends and allies, your Majesty and His Majesty the King of Italy, that we are able to-day to look back with unclouded satisfaction to the successes achieved. In the sure confidence—a confidence based on three decades of experience—that the precious boon of peace will in future also find its surest guarantee in the lasting and intimate relations which bind us and our peoples together, I bid your Majesties most heartily welcome." The Emperor William—"more suo"—replied in somewhat lengthier, and may we say, more gushing terms to his Imperial host, whose warm greeting had, he said touched the Empress, his consort, and himself to the depths of their souls. "A generation," he said, "has passed since your Majesty with my grandfather now at rest in God, laid the foundations of this league of friendship, which, to our exalted joy, was shortly afterwards extended by the adhesion of Italy. How great a blessing brooded over this league, history will in future times make known; but the whole world knows already how effectively this alliance has, during recent months, contributed to preserve peace to the whole of Europe. May these feelings and sentiments of true friendship exist into the furthest future under your Majesty's glorious sceptre. May they ever constitute an indestructible bond between us and our Empires for the preservation of peace!"

During the banquet telegrams were exchanged between Vienna and Rome, in which the two Emperors addressed to King Victor Emmanuel assurances of their unalterable friendship. The latter expressed his grateful thanks and assured his Imperial and Royal friends that their friendship was very dear to him and was fully reciprocated. In their dithyrambic comments upon the noble part played by Germany in standing so loyalty by Austria-Hungary in her hour of need, the German Press do not fail to emphasise the weight of the Dual Monarchy's obligation on this account, but as I have before had occasion to observe, Austria-Hungary has incurred a debt which she may at any moment be called upon to redeem by rendering unconditional support to her powerful ally. In any case it remains to be seen whether Austria-Hungary, and still more Italy, will be able to maintain a position of equality with Germany in the Triple Alliance or find themselves gradually compelled to follow in the latter's wake. The Italian Press are not all enthusiastic concerning the Vienna demonstrations, and some papers draw from them the moral that Italy should lose no time in getting her military and naval forces in order, not only to ensure the respect of her allies, but to be in a position to act in furtherance of her own interests when the eventuality may arise. It is very conceivable indeed that Austrian and Italian interests may not, indeed cannot, always be concordant. In fact this is only one of the ills contained in that Pandora's box, known as the Near Eastern question, and which all the Powers are striving to keep shut.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 6th June 1909.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Teheran ...	6	11	...	...	22
Suez	6	1	25 p.m.	...	50

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (4-6-09). Saigon Bangkok route right (5-6-09.)

A strange story comes from Mexico City, where the authorities have been notified of the death of Tiburiro Zambrano, a Tuxpan Indian, under most peculiar circumstances. Zambrano impersonated Christ in a Passion Play by the Indians. When the time for the crucifixion arrived, he demanded that he be nailed to the cross instead of lashed, as had been the custom. Religious enthusiasm was at its height, and those in charge of the exhibition acceded to his demands, pinning him to the cross with nails, hastily secured. Almost immediately, however, the Municipal authorities heard of the matter, and, although serious trouble threatened for a while, they finally succeeded in dispersing the Indians and releasing the impersonator of the Saviour. When Zambrano was taken from the cross, it was discovered that the nails used in fastening hands and feet were rusty. Lockjaw quickly developed, and he died in terrible agony.

SPORTING NEWS.

SIRHIND BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 5.

The Sirhind Boxing Tournament, an All-India inter-Regimental boxing tournament for the Army Championship, takes place at the Town Hall next Monday. 196 were actually weighed out which means a total of 189 fights to be worked off in six days.

All the entries are very good, except for Officers' catch-weights and middle weights, which would not fill. Hence there will be no competition in these two weights.

A higher standard of boxing is anticipated than of last year, entries being limited as follows per unit:—

Heavy, middle, light and feather—Not more than a total of 12, or 4 in either weight.

Bantams.—2 Boys and 2 officers, 2 in each weight.

The Glosters, the holders of the Cup since the inauguration of the Tournament, have not entered this year; neither have the Queen's, who were the runners-up last year.

The following is the personnel of the Tournament:—

Referee:—Major J. L. Hobbs, 1st Connaugh Rangers.

Judges: Mr. R. Sheepshanks, I.C.S., and Captain J. W. Ley, Superintendent of Gymnasia, N. A.

Time Keeper:—Captain T. Connell, R.H.A.

Honorary Secretary—Captain W. M. B. Wraksaw, 1st Connaught Rangers, officiating Superintendent of Gymnasia. N. C.

THE RANIKHET WEEK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, June 5.

In the final of the Naini Tal Polo Tournament yesterday, the Leopards defeated the West Meath, after an exciting struggle by 8 goals to 7.

Ranikhet won the Tennis Mixed Doubles, by 2 setts to love.

In the evening the Amateurs staged "The Shades of Night" and "Papa's Wife." The plays were a great success.

CRICKET.

Friends' Union C. C. Fixtures.

June 13—Bomb. Young Cricketers.
June 20—New High S. C. C.
June 25-26—Poona Gymkhana.
July 4—Hindu Gymkhana.
July 11—Baronet C. Club.
July 18—Liberal C. C. (M.L.)
July 25—Mahomedan C. C.
August 1—New Shivaji C. C.
August 8—John Bright C. C.
August 22—Gowd Saraswat C. C.
August 29—Young men's C. C.
August 30—Islam Gymkhana.
September 4—Wilson Coll. Gym.
September 5—Allianee C. Club.
September 13—Young Hindoos C. C.
September 26—Zorastrian C. C.
October 3—Lord Northbrook C. C.
October 10—Parsi Baronet C. C.

COLDS AT THE SOUTH POLE.

Germs Carried in London Goods.

Many interesting sidelights on the experiences of the Shackleton South Polar expedition continued to be given by the members of the company. For instance, Professor David, of Sidney University, relates how the company kept entirely free from cold until two bales of clothing from London were unpacked. As soon as these were opened all took severe colds. There must, he thinks, have been germs in the bales, as the atmosphere of the Antarctic is free from noxious germs.

Professor David also states that during the winter they kept to the true day and night, although it was always dark, except that at noon a faint twilight in the sky was visible.

Of the magnetic pole, Professor David, was at pains to correct some mistaken popular impressions. He said: "The south magnetic pole is not an absolutely fixed spot, but may be defined as a circular area about 30 miles in diameter, within which the absolute magnetic pole is differently situated from time to time during different days and at different hours of the day. The pole moves round with a sort of waltzing movement. We made our determinations with regard to the south magnetic pole by means of the Lloyd-Creak Dip-Circle, a very fine instrument. It contains a number of magnetic needles arranged so that they can be tilted into a vertical position by a vertical force acting upon them. The nearer we got to the pole the more vertical the needles got. We made our determination partly by that and partly by the ordinary compass. The needle of the ordinary compass refuses to work when you are near the pole."

Mr. Bertram Armytage, of Victoria, another member of the expedition, states that the most remarkable effect of the cold which he noticed was the loss of the sense of touch in the fingers. It was almost complete. "Suppose you wanted to look for a knife in your kit-bag, you would put your hand in and feel round for it, and you would actually have it in your hand and not know. It was the same with everything we handled. We saw that we picked it up, and saw that we held the article; we could not feel that we had it." He added that it was not possible to shave because the skin became irritable and sore, while if the beard grew long it became moist and then froze into a block. The only thing to do was to keep beard and moustache clipped close.

SANDRINGHAM HOUSE.

Extensive Alterations in the Royal Residence.

The King, a fortnight ago, motored from Newmarket to Sandringham, and spent a visit of a day or two in connection with the extensive alteration that are to be carried out during the summer at the royal house. The preliminary work has been begun and the scheme will keep a large number of workmen busily engaged well up to the time when the members of the Royal Family will go into residence at Sandringham in the autumn.

It had been intended to erect two turrets at the north wing of the building, but this detail, although it would have corresponded with the architectural features of other wings of the structure has been abandoned. None of the royal apartments will be interferred with, and the additions that are to be made will be chiefly the installation of an entirely new suite of apartments to be set apart for the accommodation of members of their Majesties' household, and the servants of their distinguished guests. For a considerable time a difficulty in this respect was experienced. This was met to some extent a couple of years ago by the erection of new bed-rooms over the south wing of the building, further, to provide the necessary accommodation, some score or so of entirely new rooms are to be built over the existing north wing and over the Duke of Clarence's rooms. At present this wing is a storey lower than the main building, and it is intended to raise it to the level of the remainder of the house. Provision has been made for the introduction of two small bays at the east and west corners of the north wing.

The Gymkhana at Annandale was postponed on Saturday, owing to rain flooding the ground.

Two ancient manorial customs will be revived when the Prince and Princess of Wales visit Cornwall—the presentation to the Prince of a grey cloak and a white greyhound by the lords of the manors of Penkelley and Trevenial respectively.

"IF HE HAS DONE THAT, LET HIM DIE."

Extraordinary interest has been taken in a horrible murder committed in a Glasgow flat by one Oscar Slater. The victim was an old lady. The culprit is now in Glasgow Prison under sentence of death. Attempts were made to get signatures for his reprieve, but feeling ran so high against him that the stalls which bore the memorial were in some cases knocked over.

The crime is not of general interest, but there is a most pathetic side to it which has been brought out by the Berlin correspondent of the "Glasgow Herald." He has had the tragic task of interviewing Slater's parents—Jews who live in Beuthen in Upper Silesia—and of telling them that their son was sentenced to death. He is in the house.

"Then the full horror of the thing came upon me, and I could not speak," writes the correspondent. "I myself was the first to bring to this striken old man the news of his son's condemnation. I hope that in my life there will never recur such a moment again. . . .

"I did not know what to say or what to do, but the old man himself solved the question for me. He got up and went out to fetch his wife. I do not know what he said to her, but she followed him into the room a few minutes later. I stood up, and that brave old dame, blind of one eye and broken by a long life of privation and struggle, greeted me with a smile!

"She had not seen her son's last letter after the verdict, and in as few words as I could I told her its import. She asked who I was, how I knew, and I think there was a little indignation that I a stranger, should dare to tell her that her son was condemned to death for murder. Presently she understood that I had not come as a tale-bearer, and that what sympathy the readers of a great newspaper could bring to the striken mother it was my mission to bear.

"Oscar Slater wrote to his mother for her birthday on March 15:—'I have had no answer to my second letter, but I must hasten, so that these letters may reach you for your birthday. . . . It is a very pleasant thing for a man to know himself innocent. . . . I hope you will spend a happy and cheerful birthday. I will drink a glass of wine to your health at midday on Wednesday (I only get wine at midday).'

"'He was the best son in the world to me,' said the poor mother to the writer. 'I could not wish a better son for any parents' Eighteen months ago I had to undergo an operation for cataract in my eye. It cost £20, and Oscar sent me £10 to help towards it. He was my son, my best son.

"'My son, my son Absolom! That despairing cry of David is surely equalled by the terrible cry of the heartbroken mother. 'He was my son—Mein bestes Kind.' I think that cry will ring in my ears all the rest of my life."

THE JEWISH MOTHER'S VERDICT.

That a merchant friend came in. "I cannot, dare not attempt to tell you how by little and little the merchant explained to that stricken mother, half blind and suffering from heart disease, and the dull-eyed, broken father that in fact their son was long since dead to them. There is a divine mercy which in such awful moments dulls the wits and turns the feelings to stone. Slowly it dawned upon those three, the merchant and his friends, that there was no more to be done, here no hope, no wish that there might be pardon. 'By our law he would be mercilessly stoned.' And then the Jewish mother, all the pride of a clean record and an old lineage awake in her passed the hardest verdict of all on her own son—'If he has done that he deserves to die.'

"I am fain to pass over the rest of that hour. There is some human perhaps some divine compassion in the cry, 'My son, my best son. But there is neither compassion nor anything save the last and utter condemnation in the cry which was the last I heard as I left the house—'If he has done that, let him die!'"

"No human being," adds the correspondent, "I must think, could face again that whitehaired mother and the old father, knowing that there is no comfort this side the grave, no advice, no help. What I could do I have done. If in the King's mercy he should be persuaded to decree that the man be given time at least to come to a full knowledge and perhaps full penitence for his dreadful life it may weigh some little, little moment with the King's advisers that the condemned man always thought of and cared for his parents, that here was and is the spark of goodness which not even evil company and a vile life could quite extinguish."

SUFFRAGIST HUMOUR.

That the suffragists have a sense of humour was proved at the exhibition opened by the Women's Social and Political Union, at Prince's Skating Rink, the other day.

"Political Peepshows" was the title given to a row of models, or dolls. In one group, King John "Asquith" is seen seated on a throne, surrounded by the baronesses, and being forced to sign the Magna Charta of women's enfranchisement. A scene in Downing-street was entitled "Legal Robbery," and depicted the Chancellor of the Exchequer slinking away with a purse he has filched from a woman's pocket. "Stop thief!" a policeman is calling. "Why?" asks the Chancellor. "It is only a woman."

Mr. Asquith figures also as a white rabbit escaping the suffragists by darting along an underground passage to the House of Commons. Other tableaux show the difference between the treatment of prisoners in the first and second divisions.

The exhibition, which was opened by Mrs. Garrett Anderson, the lady mayor of Aldeburgh, will continue until May 29.

PRAYER-BOOK REFORMS.

Suggestions from Churchmen's Union

In a petition to the Lower House of Convocation of Canterbury on the subject of Prayer-book reforms, the council of the Churchmen's Union refer to various proposals contained in the recent report of the committee of Convocation, and commend a number of further reforms, including the following:—

The addition to the "Prayers and Thanksgiving upon Several Occasions" of prayers conceived with suitable power and dignity, enriching the volume of common petition, e.g., for the homes of the nation, for children, for schools and teachers, for kindness to animals, for fulfilment of public duty, for the better observance of the Lord's Day, for the right conduct of industry and commerce, for the right use of property, for the sanctification of art, literature, and science; against intemperances.

The substitution in the present translation of the Apostles' Creed of the word "Hades" for the word "Hell," and of the word "Spirit" for the word "Ghost." The adoption of some such liberty in the use of the Psalter as is permitted in the American Church. Permission to the minister to read either Epistles or Gospels from the Revised Version. The desirability of giving some permission for the use of extem pore prayer.

GERMAN PRINCE AS MERCHANT.

Prince Henry XXXII, of Reuss has just passed an examination at the Commercial Academy at Cologne by which he secures a diploma as a qualified merchant. Prince Henry has been studying at Cologne for two years. He is the first royal Prince in Germany who has trained himself for a commercial career, which he intends to follow. He will now enter the office of a Hamburg merchant as an unpaid clerk, and in this capacity he will, so to speak, serve his practical apprenticeship. Subsequently he will decide which particular branch of business he will adopt for his career.

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

"HORSELESS SUNDAY."

Experiment in London to Decide Value of Motors.

A remarkable experiment is being arranged in the City of Westminster at the suggestion of Mr. Thomson-Lyon, Chairman of the Highways Committee of the Westminster City Council.

The committee of the Commercial Motor Users' Association will act with the Westminster local authorities in bringing about a Horseless Sunday—perhaps some time next October.

The cost of the experiment may be considerable, and its object would be to show:

That London would be a cleaner place if only motor vehicles used the streets and,

That traffic could be handled and expedited with greater ease with only one class of vehicle.

In an interview with a "Morning Leader" representative, Mr. Thomson-Lyon said that Sunday was selected because the experiment was practicable only on that day—excepting passenger vehicles, there was hardly any horse traffic on a Sunday.

"Obviously we cannot use only one main thoroughfare for the experiment, because of the cross-roads. Cross traffic would spoil it. We wish to show it is horse vehicles that make the dust. We shall use a whole area; it is suggested in Westminster city.

"I do not think we shall have any trouble in arranging the matter with the police; the difficulty will be in getting the horse-cab and bus people to withdraw from that area. As the big bus companies run both motor and horse vehicles, no doubt terms could be arranged with them. And as to the smaller folk, if necessary, we should compensate them for any loss."

The night before the experiment the streets would be thoroughly washed, and no sand or ballast put down, as is the practice now. It is claimed that with motor traffic only there would be a saving of quite 2d. in the rates; no water-carts would be required to lay the dust, because there would not be any to lay; and consequently road repairs would be less frequently necessary.

The streets would be more sanitary; there would be no mud, no side-slips and although the motor traffic would proceed at a relatively slower speed it would be a uniform speed.

"It is my opinion that with only motor traffic on the streets the traffic problem of London would be nearly solved."

ANGLO-INDIAN DIVORCE SUIT.

Bowers v. Bowers and Naylor.

This was the petition of Percy Lloyd Bowers for the dissolution of his marriage with Elsie Stewart Bowers, nee Kennedy, by reason of her adultery with Capt. Harry Trevor Naylor, against whom damages were claimed. Neither the respondent nor the co-respondent had filed any answer. Mr. Bayfor said that the petitioner was an engineer employed in the Public Works Department, Bombay, and the co-respondent was a captain in the Army. Mr. and Mrs. Bowers were married at Christ Church, Clifton, on Dec. 6, 1902, and after remaining a short time in England went to India, and lived happily for some time in various places in that country, and there was one child issue of the marriage, who had died young. In July 1905, while at Poona, they made the acquaintance of the co-respondent, who was quartered there. He became on friendly terms with them, and they used to interchange visits. In March 1906, the respondent was not in good health, as the climate of India did not suit her, and she returned to England. In June of that year the petitioner was greatly surprised to receive a letter from his wife informing him that she no longer intended to live with him. He obtained leave and came to England, and in July 1906 succeeded in seeing her, but she adhered to her resolution, and he had to return to India, on the expiration of his three months' leave. The respondent had been living during this period with her parents, but his house was open to her to return to, and there could be little doubt that by this time the respondent had formed an attachment for the corresponden. Very shortly afterwards the respondent disappeared. The petitioner later heard a rumour about his wife, and he instructed his solicitors, and eventually they got into communication with the respondent, who, on Aug. 8, 1908, admitted misconduct. As they already were in possession of certain information, a petition had been prepared and was accordingly served upon her, and on Aug. 10, 1908, Capt. Naylor was also served in London. After service they were followed and were traced to Elm Villa, Cheshan Bois, Bucks, where it would be shown that they had lived together from July 11, 1908, till end of August. Evidence in support of the petition which included a confession by the respondent of misconduct during 1907 having been given, Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane found that the respondent and co-respondent had comitted adultery and directed the jury as to the principles upon which damages should be awarded. The jury assessed the damages at £1,000, and accordingly Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane pronounced a decree "nisi" with costs, and ordered the damages to be paid into Court within fourteen days.

SCOTS IN LONDON.

Mr. Balfour on Gibes and Witticisms.

Mr. Balfour performed the memorial stonelaying ceremony at the rebuilt Crown Court (Scottish National) Church, Covent-garden, and after "well and truely" laying the stone, he delivered an address on Scotsmen.

Mr. Balfour said he thought they must all feel that they were really upon ground which must move the imagination of all residents in London of Scottish birth, for it was on that spot that their countrymen congregated when they came to London immediately after the time that their union with the Southern part of these islands had been made perfect and complete. Many of them, he had no doubt, looked with a critical, if not a hostile, gaze, at that time upon the Act of Union, but they were sensible people, and, whether they liked it or disliked it, they took full advantage of it. The stream of their countrymen coming to the metropolis of the Empire, which began to flow in those days, had never diminished in volume. As everybody knew, the social history and literature of England to those days was full of gibes and witticisms at the expense of their countrymen. Satirists, essayists, and conversationalists were never tired of whetting their wit at their expense. It was the desire to interchange gibes against Scotsmen that brought the Tory, Johnson, and the demagogue, Wilkes, into happy social union, and less distinguished wits and witlings made themselves merry at the expense of Scotsmen. He did not think it hurt Scotsmen much. Englishmen had their jest and Scotsmen had their estate, or, if that quotation put the matter rather too strongly Englishmen had their jest and Sestsmen had ever since had a full share of the management of their estate.

A wedding has been solemnised at the Wesleyan Church at Colchester under unusual circumstances. The necessary certificate from the registrar not having arrived on the night previous to the day fixed for the ceremony, the bridegroom, Mr. F. E. Moore, accompanied by the brother of the bride, Mr. T. B. Wright, started off at 3-30 the next morning to cycle to Clacton, where they awaited the sorting of the morning mail. The expected letter was not, however, in the mail, and the pair then cycled to Dovercourt, the residence of the registrar. He went to the registration office at Harwich with them, and handed them the all-essential document. The cyclists then rode back to Colchester, having covered in all sixty miles. The wedding had been fixed for 8 a.m. but it was duly celebrated at 2-30 p.m.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE TATA INSTITUTE.

The "Sind Gazette":—We hope, though with much diffidety, that the Tata Institute, for which the vesting order was issued a few days ago by Government and which is to be a lasting monument to the patriotism and munificence of Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata, will prove to be of as great value to this country as that gentleman hoped and expected. There should in this case be no difficulty in regard to funds. Mr. Tata endowed the Institute with properties in Bombay bringing in a net reatal of not less than Rs. 1,25,000 and the Maharajah of Mysore promised to supplement the income of the Institute by an annual permanent grant of Rs. 50,000 and to provide a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 towards the erection of necessary buildings. The Government of India have agreed to make a grant of Rs. 2,50,000 towards initial expenditure and a grant of one half the income of the Institute derived from local assets provided that the total amount of the grant shall not exceed Rs. 1,50,000. It is a matter of comparative ease to provide the buildings and professors for such an institution. What remains to be seen is whether the necessary type of intellect will be forthcoming to take advantage of these facilities for the pursuit of scientific knowledge and research. Somehow or other the best intellects of India do not seem as a rule to have the scientific bent. The philosophic, speculative and legal lines of thought have a far greater attraction for the Indian mind than the harder roads that lead to original scientific work. The oriental intellect, for the most part, rebels against the drudgery that science demands before the smallest step can be gained in enlarging the frontiers of knowledge. A member of the Education Service who had had a long experience in India, once stated that he had only in the rarest cases come across an Indian who could use both his hands and his head. There was plenty of wonderful manual work done in India, but almost wholly by the unintellectual; there was plenty of intellect but it was very rarely associated with any manual dexterity. Science demands both to an exacting degree. That facilities alone will not produce the necessary type of worker to justify the expenditure they have involved is demonstrated by the complete failure up to date of the Agricultural College established by the late Lieut. Governor of Bengal, Sir Andrew Fraser, from which such brilliant agricultural results were hoped and expected. This College is well found in every way. The land is there, the buildings are there, and the professors are there, but the prime essentials of the College are non-existent. There are no students. Beyond superintending the cultivation of experimental crops, on which pamphlets are written and circulated, the professors have nothing to do. The Bengalis, for whose benefit the College was erected and fitted out, are too busy with politics and with demanding that more money should be spent on education to make use of these facilities that have been provided at great expense for the improvement of the chief industry of the country. The Tata Institute may meet with a better fate than the College, and we sincerely hope it will, but it would seem that Indian intellect must undergo a considerable change before such an Institution can be of value to India even remotely comparable to the value it would have for an European country.

MIDNAPORE BOMB CASE.

The "Statesman":—The theory advanced by the defence was that the bomb had been placed there by the police. On this point the Chief Justice remarked that the evidence did not enable the Court to form a pronounced theory, but he added the very serious observation that they were not prepared to set it aside altogether in view of the methods pursued in the case. The gravity of this statement cannot be exaggerated. When the highest judicial authority in Bengal makes such a declaration from the bench it is evident that the matter cannot be allowed to rest where it is. Incompetence on the part of the police is bad enough, but when bad faith is also laid at their door the necessity for drastic action is emphasised. An efficient and honest police force is essential to the welfare of every community, and malpractices, on the part of those entrusted with the preservation of law and the detection of crime, tend to encourage lawlessness and to give immunity to the wrong-doer.

Our Indian system of excise, based upon the imposition of the maximum of duty which shall not make smuggling too profitable. Hemp and opium are already practically Government monopolies, and this result is rendered possible by the fact that opium and "cannabis Indica" can hardly be grown secretly on a profitable scale. On the other hand illicit distillation and fermentation are easier in India than in most countries and are practised in all, even those that are most rigorously policed. But there is something to be said for a system that shall frankly recognise that the use of nerve stimulants is a vice out of which the State is justified in making the utmost profit, if only as a means of providing the utmost discouragement of their use and, still more of their abuse. Here, at all events, is a matter in which the enlarged Councils might take an interest without any risk of embarking on dubious political adventures. An excise policy backed up by a strong public opinion might do infinite good in parts of India where stimulants, whether in the form of drugs or of liquor, are used in excess. Tobacco and "pai" are so much a luxury of the very poor that perhaps the times are not ripe for a duty on these. But it must not be forgotten that most civilised nations now tax tobacco somewhat heavily without in any way discouraging its use even among the very poor. An actual monopoly of tobacco would probably be more unpopular than the monopoly of salt. . . . Direct taxation must always be a difficulty in India, and profitable forms of indirect taxation are not easily to be found.

LORD MORLEY AND THE COUNCILS BILL.

The "Pioneer":—In the House of Lords the Secretary of State had opposed to him on many points of the Bill the whole weight of recent administrative experience, and but for the desire to keep India from the taint of party politics more would have been made of the points of difference. In disregard alike of criticism and suggestion, Lord Morley blandly pursued his way, and only upon the question of Executive Councils would he consent to any modification of his proposals. Even there the compromise provides an admirable opening for agitation until Lord Morley's views are conceded in every province. The framing and the passed of the Bill is a curious example of the way in which practically autocratic power can be used by a doctrinaire Radical. Four years ago, Lord Morley had no actual acquaintance with the Indian administrative machine; to-day he is prepared to override the accumulated experience of men who have spent their lives in the service of India. The responsibility resting upon the shoulders of the Secretary of State is a very grave one. Probably never before in the history of the British connection has so important a measure been adopted with so little real support from the men with practical experience of Indian administration. The Act as it stands is essentially Lord Morley's; if it succeeds he will share the credit with others; if it fails he will have to bear the blame.

THE FRONTIER.

The "Englishman":—The Waziers may have the assistance of Shinwaris and in any case they are now the best armed tribe upon the frontier, and the question arises as to how the situation is to be met. To ensure a thorough castigation of both the Mahsud and Darwesh Khel section of tribe would mean the mobilisation of two or three divisions. We dare not attempt to penetrate the country with a small force, which might meet with disaster. And in any case, considering Pathan methods of fighting and the fact that even more than the Boer they realise the value of straight shooting, every unit of the force would have to be most carefully handled to avoid "regrettable incidents." But are the Indian finances in a position to stand the strain of a campaign which might turn out as costly as those of 1895 or 1897? To that, of course there can be only one answer and we may be certain that the Government of India will strain every nerve to avoid an expedition. Still the Waziri outrages cannot be permitted to continue unchecked and, if there cannot be an expedition, something else must be done. "Blockades" have been tried before but immediately they are removed things become bad again, and, besides they are nearly as expensive as campaigns. Here is a problem for Lord Kitchener.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SHOPPING AND SHOPLAND.

Londoners love ease. Moreover, Londoners command ease. It is the one thing that they have grown accustomed to, the one thing which they refuse to do without. Even pleasure must be made easy, or the Londoner will have none of it. Here, in a nutshell, is the magnet of universal attraction—the magnet that draws rich and poor alike, and binds them with invisible chains to the great City. For though the theory the Cockney loves to consider himself wed to the sound of Bow Bells, and prides himself upon nothing so much as his affection for his native city, nobody knows better than he does that the reality his affection is centred wholly upon the multiplicity of luxuries and the amusements which London, and London alone, provides him with. Here, from the highest to the lowest, it is possible for all to live their own particular life "de luxe." Whereas the luxuries of the rich are purchased at ruinous cost and supplied with lavish profusion, the luxuries of the poor are put up in penny packets and purchased at store prices, in many instances given away with every shilling

BY THE WAY.

NATURE OF GUIDE.

Mr. Horace Fletcher, now visiting England, is easier to understand than most American prophets. He is said to have cured himself of numerous ailments, and to have secured remarkably good health at the age of sixty by paying attention to his diet. That and nothing more. Now, the dietetic reformer is often a faddist. Mr. Fletcher becomes prominent among his kind by reason of his sanity. He relies implicitly on Nature, and tells us to eat anything we fancy. "If you fancy oysters, eat oysters. If you fancy the shells and can chew them, eat the shells." Which is heroic counsel, though not so rash as it appears. But Mr. Fletcher's belief in Nature is best seen in his admonition, "Never eat until you are hungry. Stop when your taste says so." Here it is hard indeed to disagree with Mr. Fletcher or we think him right when he argues that most of the ills that flesh is heir to are caused by eating when we don't want food, eating more than is good for us, and eating what our particular portion of Nature resents. It never strikes most men that Nature can be employed as a pretty sure guide as to their requirements. If they would allow her a hearing she would save them much suffering and trouble.

THE COMPANY OF THE PREACHERS.

"Let a preacher bring to the pulpit a tithe of that preparation which is deemed indispensable for any other profession, and we shall soon cease to hear the outcry against the deficiencies and delinquencies of the method of modern preaching." We quote from the "Homiletic Review," but without any sanguine hope that the quotation will greatly advance the greatest happiness of the greatest number. For if the meaning is that sermons themselves should be prepared with more care, then we are sure that no difference whatever would be made in text or illustration, and if the meaning is that the clergy should be trained to preach, then we fear that no course of training would much avail with the majority of those who are compelled to preach, whether they wish to or no. For the preacher, like the poet, is born as well as made, and only the man who has the gift of the orator can really hold and sway, soothe and stimulate a congregation. The matter and the manner must both be there if sermons are to be what they would be in Utopia. It is true that an examination and a degree to be won before a man were entitled to preach with a sermons for those who failed might do something to mitigate the distresses of congregations forced to listen to what is often superfluous and often wearisome. But we entirely despair of such a change in the Church of England. It would be opposed to all the traditions which make public worship difficult rather than easy for the moderately faithful.

MODERN HIMS WITH APPENDIX.

A committee of leading German doctors has declared that men are more susceptible than women to appendicitis, but that ancient men are immune, while their modern representatives, who adorn the schoolroom and the workshop, boys between ten and twenty, fall victims to the disease most frequently. This is an interesting conclusion, because it harmonises with observations made in many hundreds of cases in the Johns Hopkins Hospital in America. The authorities there effectually disposed of the popular belief that appendicitis is due to hard objects, such as fragments of nuts or grapestone, losing their way in their pilgrimage through the human body and straying into a by-path, a blind road: on the contrary, it was proved that indigestion was the usual cause. Putting together the deductions arrived at in Germany and America we are forced to the conclusion that the tuckshop is at the root of the evil. It is the ices and "mixed biscuits" that spell appendicitis. There is this consolation, however, that a fatal termination is almost unknown where the operation is performed immediately.

SEVENPENNY FICTION.

Mr. Andrew Lang said the sevenpenny novel meant ruin to the novelist. Sir Edward Clarke retorted "Yes, but think of its advantage to the poor man who wants books." As the words were spoken at the dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, Mr. Lang's view was probably the more popular. Very few of us—nobody, in fact, save the small minority who think novels morally wicked or mentally destructive—wish the novelist to be ruined. But it would not be a bad thing, at this present plethoric stage in the history of fiction, if the host of bad novelists were forced to seek other means of support—means of which their capacities enabled them to take advantage. Unfortunately the ruinous influence of the sevenpenny novel does not fall on the just and unjust alike. It is not the bad novelists we want in cheap editions but the good, and therefore it will be the good who will be driven, if the worst comes to the worst to find other means of support. One or two of the very best novelists have hitherto been successful in avoiding the cheap edition, and we do not suppose they regret their aloofness. Whether they will be able to maintain the position of dignity and six-shilling emolument is another matter.

LEONCAVALLO.

That portion of the public which likes to think of poets, painters, and musicians sitting shivering and starving in draughty attics, their time divided between the production of masterpieces and the staggering out to imbibe absinthe at the nearest cafe, will await the publication of Leoncavallo's memoirs with complacency. In case the anticipation of these perusals is however, tinged with uncertainty, we hasten to announce that the famous composer early gave a most satisfactory proof of his genius by pawning his furniture in order to proceed to Milan, where he had been promised an interview with Signor Ricordi. The result was a commission to write the music for the "Medici," the payment being 200 francs a month for twelve months, by which time it was to be finished. After its production Leoncavallo spent another three long years teaching in Milan, but after the success of the world-famous "Cavalleria Rusticana," he flung his whole substance into one coup—he burnt all his financial boats, and in five crowned months produced the words and music of "Pagliacci." Later Catulle Mendes threatened to sue him from abstracting the plot of his "Femme de Tabacin," but, in reality, the story of the spers is a true one, and its hero yet lives.

THE YOUNG IDEA.

"Strikes," writes a young author during the course of a recent examination in general knowledge, "are holidays made by the working people. They are caused by workmen not agreeing to have 5 per cent taken off their wages. They may be avoided by the masters or the workmen giving in." "Sighing," explained a ten-year-old on the same occasion, "is when we think of old times and they are nice, so we make a noise. We cough when we are cold in our stomach." Another boy states that the best way to prevent a chimney from smoking is "knock a brick out of it, and if that will not stop it, knock another out. If this will not do there is nothing left except to fetch a sanitary plumer."

A FEARSOME NOISE.

"Anyway," says a correspondent of the "Huddersfield Examiner," "I refuse to be any longer sidetracked, either by the personalities of egotists or the hollow bellowings of whited sepulchres." One must admit that the hollow bellowing of a whited sepulchre would be almost enough to scare a motor-car.

FOUR-LEGGED POULTRY.

The London and North-Western Railway announces by framed placard that it is prepared at certain specified rates to convey "Horses, cows, asses, goats, sheep, rabbits, poultry, and other quadrupeds." Surely the quotation for four-legged chickens should have been among the press rates.

The Queen has had her attention directed to the case of Mrs. Maria Bayles and Miss Victoria Wild, who live at Barnsbury. Mrs. Bayles was a Court dressmaker in her younger days, and Miss Wild is the daughter of a coachman to the late Queen Victoria, and both are ineligible for old-age pensions because of the receipt of parish relief. Her Majesty has assisted Mrs. Bayles, the Church Army acting as her almoners, and Miss Knollys has, the *Times* says, been commanded by the Queen "to send postal orders for £1 10s. to enable Miss Victoria Wild to purchase a few necessaries for herself."

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE INFLUENCE OF SUNSPOTS.

Some curious speculations as to the influence of sunspots on animal life by H. Simroth, occur in a recent number of "Umschau." It is well known that these solar disturbances are accompanied by electro-magnetic influences which immediately affect the earth. Magnetic instruments are disturbed, and special displays of aurora are seen. It is quite possible that this may affect both the weather and vegetation of the globe. Simroth's strongest argument seems to be that certain fluctuations in animal life coincide with the variations in the number of sunspots. These may be traced back, perhaps, to weather and vegetation, and so eventually to sunspots.

SUNSPOT CYCLES.

Several examples of the coincidence of sunspot periods which fluctuations in animal life are given Careful examination of sunspots shows that they have an eleven years' cycle. And Simroth tries to establish the fact that a maximum of sunspots is marked by some great increase in animal life. Thus in the year 1907, year of greatest sunspot development, many animals appeared in large numbers. Thus, a great host of Siberian pinejays invaded Germany in that year. This was attributed by many to a failure of the crop of pine cones. Simroth, however, suggests that a heavier crop than usual caused an increase in the number of jays and hence an immigration southwards the following year.

ASIATIC PRAIRIE HEN IN EUROPE.

The heavier crop he would, of course, attribute to sunspots. It is pointed out further that a heavy seed crop on the German Conifers in 1906 led to a great increase or squirrels in 1907. This latter year was marked again by the occurrence of the Asiatic prairie hen in Europe. Its last previous appearance was in 1888, almost two sunspot periods earlier. The sunspot year 1907 was also marked by the appearance of huge swarms of thistle-moths, wasps, and dragon-flies in Germany, and of locusts in Hungary.

CAUSE OF GLACIAL PERIODS.

The same author discusses the cause of those climatic changes which have manifested themselves as glacial periods in the past. They are thought to be due to changes in latitude brought about by slow oscillations of the earth round its longest axis. This axis reaches the surface in Ecuador on one side and Sumatra on the other, and its movement is supposed to amount to 30 or 40 degrees in either direction. The cause of this oscillation, Simroth infers, was the oblique impact of a former satellite coming from the W.S.W. in the region of the Soudan. All animal life, he thinks, originated near the 10th meridian, which passes through Central Europe and the Soudan. Such speculations are not without interest, but the foundation of fact is of the slenderest.

TO GET RID OF FLIES.

So much has been written lately against the fly as a carrier of disease germs that the importance of using every means to get rid of it is obvious to all. A simple and apparently efficient means of reducing the plague is given by Mr. Alex. Hill in a letter to "Nature." Instead of the usual fly-papers, fly-traps, etc., provide them with an accessible soup-plate with a dilute solution of formaldehyde. This may be done by adding two teaspoonfuls of commercial formalin to a soup-plate of water. The flies go to it to drink, and die some in the water, some near the plate, and some in various parts of the room. As the result of exposing a single soup-plate of the solution the writer of the letter has had hundreds of dead flies swept up each day.

AN ELUSIVE PLANET.

The planet Vulcan was for many years accepted as a genuine member of the Solar system. In 1845, Le Verrier, one of the discoverers of Neptune, found certain irregularities in the orbit of Mercury. To explain them a planet, or planets, nearer the sun than Mercury was required. Search was made for it and in 1859 an amateur astronomer, Dr. Leabaucault, discovered, or thought he discovered an intra-Mercurial planet. It was accepted by astronomers, and Le Verrier calculated that it was 13,000,000 miles from the sun round which it revolved in 19 or 20 days. But no one else ever saw Vulcan, and astronomers declared that it did not, and never had existed.

RENEWED SEARCH FOR VULCAN.

But the peculiarity in Mercury's orbit which Vulcan explained remained a difficulty, and recently careful and exhaustive search has again been made for the elusive planet. The recent Lick-Crocker eclipse expedition to Flint Island was taken advantage of to set the question finally at rest. And to the utmost refinements of modern astronomical research Vulcan has vouchsafed no sign of its existence. The negative evidence is deemed sufficient to prove that such an intra-Mercurial planet does not exist.

WHAT PERTURBS MERCURY?

What, then, causes the observed irregularities in Mercury's orbit? Professor Seeliger considers that that they may be accounted for by the material which gives rise to the zodiacal light. That is to say matter diffused and scattered instead of aggregated into masses sufficiently large to be called planets. And while the photographic plates used during the eclipse expedition show that no planet of the eighth magnitude—that it, about thirty miles in diameter—exists, there may be smaller bodies. If there were a sufficient number of these they might account for the anomalies of Mercury's orbit. And Dr. Perrine points out that it would require about a million planets of the eighth magnitude to do so.

THE ANT-EATER OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The Aard-Vark (ground pig), of which a specimen has recently been added to the Zoo, is one of the animals peculiar to Africa. A more appropriate name is the Cape ant-eater, as it is not even remotely connected with the swine. It belongs to the order Edentata, which includes the sloths, armadillos, and ant-eaters.

AN ASTRONOMER'S OBSERVATIONS.

At the Royal Institution a short time ago, Professor E. Hale, Director of the Solar Physics Observatory at Mount Wilsen, in California, the boundless monetary resources of which are provided by Mr. Carnegie, gave the results of some more recent observations upon the sun and especially upon sun spots. The atmospheric and other conditions at Moun Wilson are such as are nowhere else rivalled, and the results recently obtained are simply marvellous. Photography with calcium light for instance, or with certain elements of the light emitted by hydrogen, shows us sun spots as great vortices, those in the northern hemisphere rotating in one direction, those in the southern hemisphere rotating in the other direction, like cyclonic disturbances in our own atmosphere. Detailed analysis of the light emitted by sun spots has proved it to display features such as the doubling of certain spectral lines, and the circular polarisation in opposite direction of the elements of the doublet, which were several years ago observed by Professor Zeeman as definitely indicative of the influence upon light of a magnetic field.

A GREAT MAGNETIC FIELD.

The existence of sun spots is thus demonstrated to be connected with the presence of a powerful magnetic field in the solar atmosphere immediately above them, the intensity os this field rapidly diminishing in the higher levels of the solar envelope. Sir William Crookes repeated recently a fundamental experiment first made by him more than thirty years ago showing the effect of a magnet in diverting the stream of electrified particles inside a Crookes' tube. Hence have proceeded in later time the theories of Sir Joseph Thomson and of Professor Arrhenius, both of whom were present, to find this work pressed into the services of the new interpretation of sun spots.

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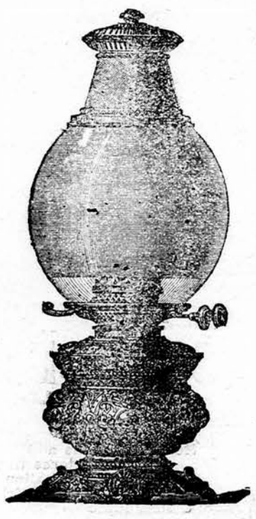

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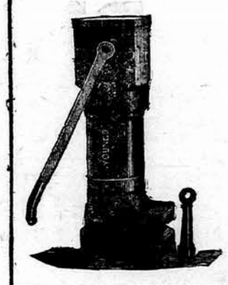

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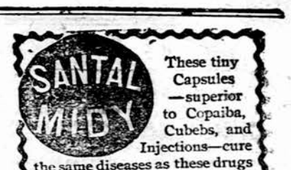

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